

The United States

MUELLER

AND THE MILLING ENGINEER.

MILWAUKEE, NOVEMBER, 1891.

Subscription Price \$1.00 Per Year.

Sixteenth Year.—No. 11.

G. M. MANN.

F. P. MANN.

MILWAUKEE · BAG · COMPANY,

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F. H. DARBY,
MERCHANT MILLER,
UNDINE MILLS.
FULL ROLLER PROCESS.



WILLIAMSPORT, MD., Sept. 5, 1891.

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Dear Sirs—Write to say that I have been running the new No. 4 Elevator Separator, made by the Richmond Mfg. Co., for the past ten days, and can cheerfully recommend it as being fully up to the standard of **all** your Cleaners. The separations are **very** satisfactory, and I am much pleased with the automatic feed. The spread of grain is even, and the flow regular as clock work.

Used as a first cleaner, before sending to the mill machines, gives splendid results. The Scourer and Brush Machine in the mill have never given us an hour's trouble in the two years they have been in use, and I would not replace them with anything I have yet seen. The Dusters' work is entirely satisfactory, doing their work well, and requiring very little attention.

I have been using in my Elevator other cleaning machines, since 1883, until within the last month, but nothing I have ever seen or used, can compare with the No. 4 Elevator Separator referred to above, and I consider the cost of change is money well spent.

Very Truly Yours,
F. H. DARBY.



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Among the Wheels in operation may be found the
Largest and Smallest Wheels

in greatest variety of form, style and finish under the
Highest and Lowest Heads
in this country. Write, stating head, size of stream, kind of
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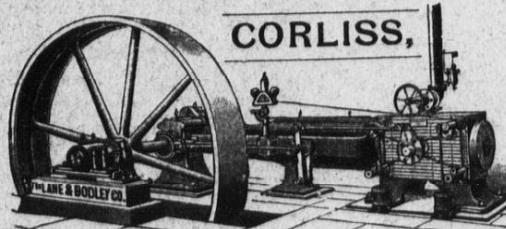
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ENGINES



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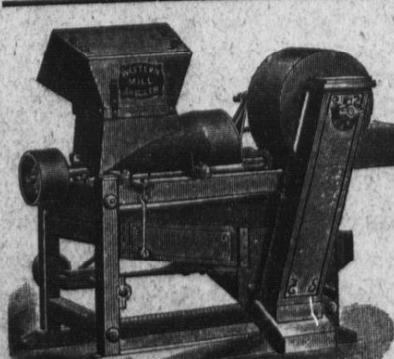
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MILL SHELLER.



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Takes up but little room, runs at low rate of
speed, requires no attention. It is in
every respect the

Best Sheller ever offered to the Public.

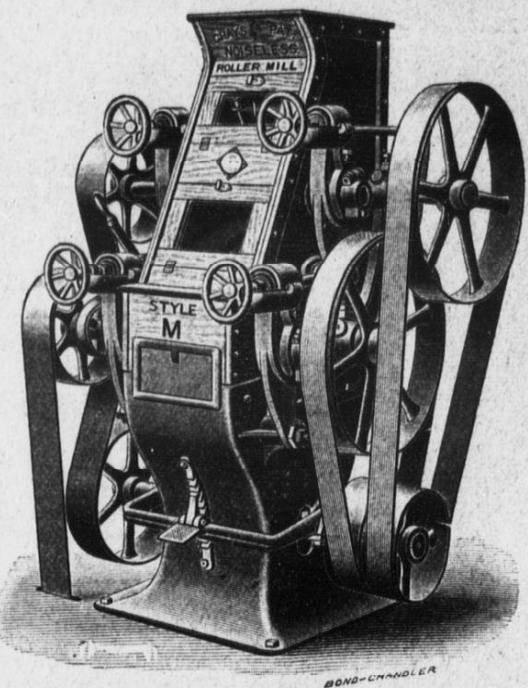
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UNION IRON WORKS, - DECATUR, ILL.

Mfrs. of "Western" Shellers, Cleaners, Separators, and all kinds of Elevator Machinery.

Corn • and • Feed • Rolls

FOUR SIZES: 6x12, 9x14, 9x18, 9x24.--2 Breaks Each.



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Fast Grinders. * Fine Grinders. * No Stone Dressing.

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HUNDREDS OF OTHER USERS SPEAK AS HIGHLY!

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The United States

MILLER

AND THE MILLING ENGINEER.

Sixteenth Year.—No. 11.

MILWAUKEE, NOVEMBER, 1891.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 Per Year.

IN THE SOUTH LAND.

 On the 12th day of October, 1891, the members of the Wisconsin Press Association met at the Sherman House, Chicago, to go on their annual "outing," this time very wisely, we think, selecting a route through several Southern States, via the "Monon" to Louisville, the Louisville & Nashville R. R. to Nashville and the Western & Atlantic R. R. to Chattanooga and Atlanta.

The party having been duly provided with three of the finest Pullman coaches ever built, for their use during the entire trip, with James Barker, General Passenger Agent of the "Monon," "Our Jim," as he is warmly called by his friends, in entire charge, we pulled out of the station at 8.05 P. M., and started on our long to be remembered journey.

On Tuesday morning, October 13th, we reached Louisville, and were provided with an elaborate breakfast, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. Editors are, of course, accustomed to good living, but this breakfast was good enough for the Grand Mogul or even Delmonico. After breakfast our party rode and strolled about Louisville and entertained themselves as they saw fit until 3.45 P. M., when we boarded the train for Mammoth Cave and Nashville. Here Mr. Charles E. Harman, Passenger Agent of the Louisville & Nashville R. R., joined us, and with Mr. Barker, made us all feel very interested. Mr. Harman pointed out some landmarks of battles and railway adventures in war times.

Arriving at Mammoth Cave most of the party after eating supper, took a few hours tramp through the Cave. As this wonderful freak of nature has been so often described, we deem it unnecessary to write anything particular concerning it, especially as the writer was one of a little group of lame-legged fellows that were compelled to sit around and tell stories and wait until the rest of the party returned, every one with the exclamation: "Oh, it was just splendid. I wish you could have been there." Consoling, no doubt, but positively unappreciated by the game-legged group.

It was a tired, but happy party that turned into their respective berths that night.

Wednesday morning found the company at Nashville, a lovely city of 76,000 inhabitants, which from its rapid development shows a large amount of Northern blood. The day was most delightfully spent in free rides upon the electric street cars, and in viewing the former residence of ex-President James K. Polk, visiting the State House, where a brief reception was held, the Fiske and Vanderbilt colleges, etc. Later in the day the railway company furnished a train to take all who wished to go out to the Belle Mead stock farm, owned by General W. H. Jackson, which is one of the finest in the world. In the evening there was a pleasant reception at the Commercial Club rooms.

Thursday morning the party were met at the depot in Chattanooga by a committee, who conducted them to the hotel where breakfast was served. This city

contains a population of 60,000, and is very progressive. They have here the finest and most extensive system of electric street railways of any place we ever saw, and all this was free to the party. At an early hour the company was taken to Lookout Mountain. After a few hours spent in viewing the mountains of six states, which may be seen from this point, the party was taken to Cameron Hill, a beautiful summer resort, where a lunch was served and a reception held. In the afternoon that historic spot, known as Mission Ridge, was visited. Upon this Ridge lives the original and renowned Col. Sellers, who has a wonderful collection of war relics, which he took great pleasure in showing. The cemetery was also visited, where lay the remains of

Here is not only a temperance town, but no liquor is to be found in the county. Here we were shown a large cemetery, cotton fields, marble works, cotton factory, oil mill, etc. It is a city of 4,000 population, with an altitude of 1,150 feet. At about 6 o'clock the party took a reluctant leave of this very hospitable people and resumed their way, reaching Atlanta at 7 o'clock.

Lack of space prevents us from writing anything like a description of Atlanta—the Chicago of the South. The writer met several former Milwaukeeans, and they all expressed satisfaction with their homes in the South.

From Atlanta we started on our return trip, which was rapid and pleasant in every respect. The flour milling inter-

"Louisville & Nashville" and the "Western & Atlantic," deserve the highest praise for their many courtesies and personal attention to the comfort and entertainment of our party, and the officers of the Wisconsin Press Association will ever be kindly remembered for their efficient services in the hearts of their brother editors.

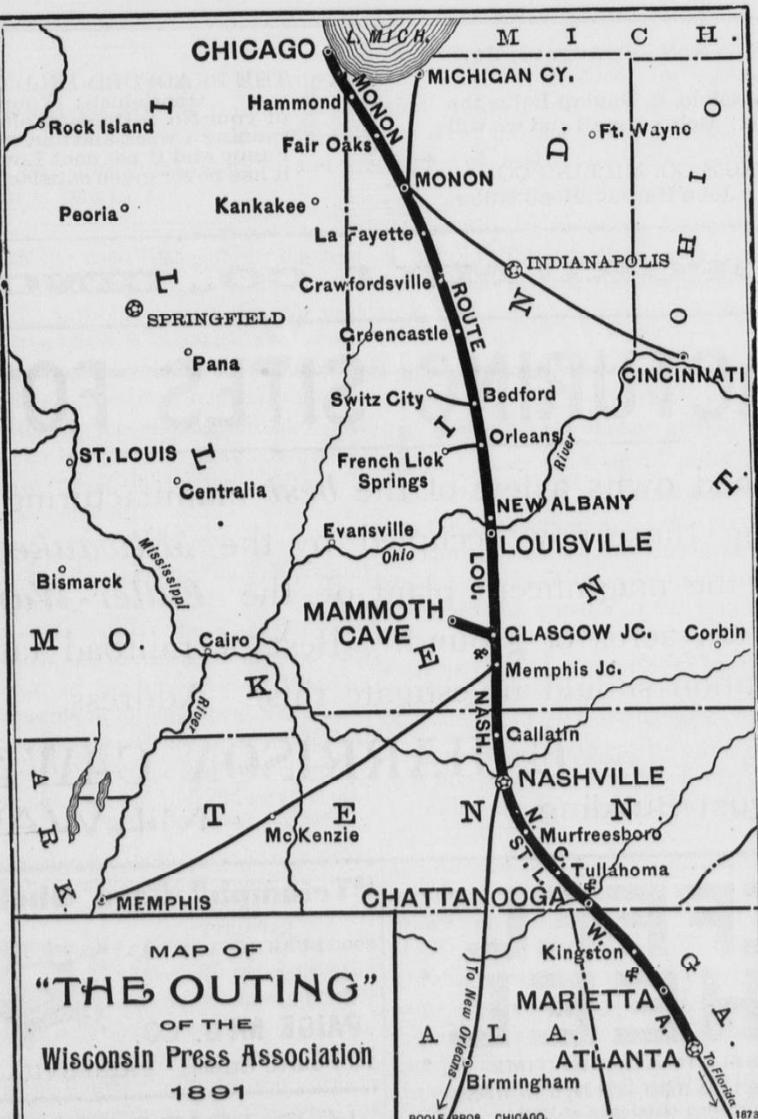
MEETING OF MILLERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO'S AT CHICAGO.

Our friend Sparks, of Alton, who never wears in his efforts to promote the welfare of the mill mutual insurance companies, called a meeting of the secretaries of such companies as do strictly a mill mutual insurance business, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, November 11th. The prime object of their meeting was to arrange for a more economical inspection of risks by dividing the territory into districts and having one inspector represent all the mill mutuals in a certain district, thereby avoiding the expense of each company duplicating the work of each of the other mill mutual companies. The following companies were represented by their secretaries: Western Millers, of Minneapolis; Iowa Millers, of Des Moines; Indiana Millers, of Indianapolis; Illinois Millers, of Alton; Millers National, of Chicago. The Ohio Millers was represented by Mr. Hahn. There were also present Mr. D. R. Sparks, of Alton; H. B. Horton, Chicago; M. S. Blish, Seymour, Ind. An organization was effected by electing the following gentlemen officers: President, D. R. Sparks, Alton, Ill.; Vice-President, J. G. Sharp, Des Moines, Ia.; Secretary, E. M. Perry, Indianapolis, Ind. The objects for which the meeting was called were not fully accomplished owing to the fact that one or two of the stronger companies were not willing to enter fully into the arrangement. The meeting adjourned to meet one year from date.

THE reciprocity provision of the tariff act gives the president power to reimpose, after January 1, 1892, a duty on sugar, hides, tea, coffee and molasses coming from countries which by that time fail to make equivalent concessions in favor of our commerce.

Under the reciprocity provision, treaties have already been made with Brazil, with Spain for Cuba and Porto Rico, and with San Domingo. The treaty with Brazil went into effect April 1, 1891, and has not been in operation long enough to show its full benefits, but already our exports of domestic products to that country have been largely increased.

If the reports coming from Washington are true, a reciprocity treaty has been concluded between the United States and Germany, which will be of great importance to the farmers of this country. In return for the free entry of Germany beet sugar into this country, Germany is to largely reduce her duties on American breadstuffs and meats. Our imports from Germany in 1890 amounted to nearly \$99,000,000; our exports to Germany in the same year amounted to more than \$84,000,000. A reciprocity treaty will give us a larger market for meats and breadstuffs in that country and turn the balance of trade in our favor.



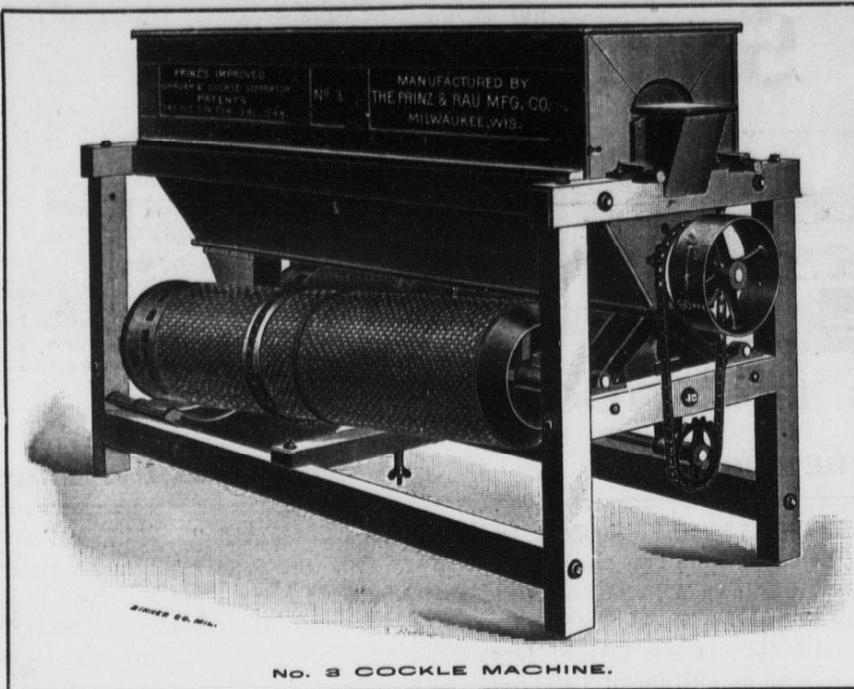
some 15,000 Northern soldiers. Upon Mission Ridge a park of 7,000 acres has been laid out. In the evening there was another reception, at which were brought out many good speeches, both by residents of the South and members of the party.

At 8:20 on Friday morning, the party pulled out over the Western & Atlantic R. R. for Marietta, where we arrived at about 1 o'clock, after a most delightful ride by special train, which made frequent stops at points of interest, such as Fort Dalton, where the band was out to welcome us, Ringgold, where was fought a fierce battle, and many other places of renown. At Marietta a fine dinner was served, bouquets passed, and then came a delightful drive about their lovely city.

ests, so far as manufacture is concerned, does not compare at all favorably with any section of the North or West, but the mining, manufacturing and agricultural development cannot be over-estimated. True, it will take time, but the natural resources of the South are inexhaustible. On this development depends much of the prosperity of the various lines of railroads over which we passed, and they all appear to be doing a good business now.

We believe this tour of Wisconsin editors will be beneficial in many ways. It gives us new ideas concerning the South, which will be given to the readers of a hundred Wisconsin papers for the benefit of all.

The officers of the "Monon," the



THE "PRINZ" PATENT IMPROVED COCKLE MACHINES

Immense increase of trade without traveling agents. OUR COMPETITORS GROSSLY ADVERTISING and imitating our STEEL REELS, we have decided to reduce our prices still more. Our Machines are working satisfactorily in the following

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The Phoenix Mill; the Jupiter Mill; the Gem Mill; the Daisy Mill and the Duluth Mill.

TO BE SURE OF GETTING THE BEST MACHINE BUY THE GENUINE
"PRINZ" IMPROVED STEEL COCKLE REEL.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR AND REDUCED PRICE LIST TO

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THE DUNLAP BOLT

FOUR SIZES.

IT IS NOT A CENTRIFUGAL REEL.

IT IS A BOLTER AND DRESSER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 11, '91.

THE BRADFORD MILL CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sirs: Please Ship as soon as possible, 4 Dunlap Bolts the same as the last one. This is about the "Boss" Bolt after all and we will want more of them after awhile. Yours truly,

KING'S CO. MILLING CO.,
John Harvey, Head Miller.

BUNKER HILL, ILL., May 28, '91.

THE BRADFORD MILL CO., Cincinnati, O.

Gentlemen: Your Mr. Deobold has remodeled our mill using two of your No. 3 Dunlap Bolts to reduce our Patent and Bakers. Have been running a week and find we can make 50 per cent Patent, 42 per cent Extra Fancy and 8 per cent Low Grade. Our mill was rebuilt two years ago and it has never given satisfactory results until now. Yours very truly,

WISE, MERCER & CO.

THE BRADFORD MILL CO., CINCINNATI, O.

MANUFACTURING SITES FOR SALE!

The undersigned owns a few of the *best* manufacturing sites in the city of Milwaukee, adjoining those now occupied by the *Milwaukee Car Wheel and Foundry Co.* and the magnificent plant of the *Fuller-Warren Stove Works* which cover nearly ten acres of ground. Best of railroad facilities. Parties desiring a suitable location should investigate this. Address,

E. HARRISON CAWKER,

36 & 37 Loan & Trust Building.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.



FARREL FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY

+ ANSONIA, CONN. +

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED



ANSONIA ROLLS
FOR USE IN ROLLER MILLS.

The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

These Rolls are now used in all Leading Flouring Mills

Chilled Rolls for Paper Mills a Specialty.

Mention this paper when you write to us.

"Triumph" Corn Sheller.

CAPACITY
2000 BUSHELS PER DAY.

Shells wet or dry corn.

CHEAPEST AND BEST SHELLER.

PAIGE MFG. CO.

12 Fourth Street, PAINESVILLE, O.



THE IMPROVED WALSH

Double Turbine Water Wheel

Patent Cylinder Gate.

Easy working.

Positively no leakage.

Shipped on

30 days' trial.



More power with
less water than
any other wheel
in the world.

DO YOU INTEND TO BUILD? PRACTICAL LOW-COST HOUSES.

HOW TO BUILD THEM.



A Large Atlass, containing drawings and floor plans of cost of buildings of all kinds of buildings ranging from a \$400 cottage to a \$10,000 residence. The latest, most complete, and only practical book published. It is false economy to attempt to build without these plans. Price by mail, post-paid, 50¢ etc. Stamps taken.

Address, UNITED STATES MILLER, Milwaukee, Wis.

MANUFACTURED BY
B. H. & J. SANFORD

SHEBOYGAN FALLS, WIS.

For special figures mention this paper.

UNITED STATES MILLER
AND THE MILLING ENGINEER.

S. H. SEAMANS, PUBLISHER.

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To Canadian subscribers, postage prepaid..... 1.00

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All Drafts and Post-Office Money Orders must be made payable to S. H. Seamans.

Bills for advertising will be sent monthly, unless otherwise agreed upon.

For estimates for advertising, address the UNITED STATES MILLER AND THE MILLING ENGINEER.

[Entered at the Post Office at Milwaukee, Wis., as mail matter of the second-class.]

MILWAUKEE, NOVEMBER, 1891.

We respectfully request our readers when they write to persons or firms advertising in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the UNITED STATES MILLER. You will thereby oblige not only this paper, but the advertisers.

MILWAUKEE AMUSEMENTS.

DAVIDSON OPERA HOUSE—Every evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees.

BIJOU THEATER—Every evening, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday matinees.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Every evening and usual matinees.

STANDARD THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.

PEOPLES THEATER—Every evening and usual matinees.

GERMAN STADT THEATER—Regular performances Wednesday, Friday and Sunday evenings.

LAYTON ART GALLERY—Free Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Admission 25 cents on Wednesdays and Fridays.

PUBLIC MUSEUM—Open daily. Exposition building. Visitors to Milwaukee in either summer or winter cannot fail to find amusements suited to their taste.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Friends and Patrons of the United States Miller and Milling Engineer:

I hereby announce that with the issue of the October number of this journal my connection with milling publications terminates. My interests in large and important enterprises demand my entire time and attention.

It is with pleasure that I further announce that I have disposed of my interests in "THE UNITED STATES MILLER AND MILLING ENGINEER" and "CAWKER'S AMERICAN FLOUR MILL AND GRAIN ELEVATOR DIRECTORY" to Mr. S. H. Seamans, who is to-day the only practical Miller in the United States publishing a milling paper. There is, we believe, no man to whom the Millers of this country are under greater obligations for valuable service than Mr. Seamans, and we believe that with his well known executive ability he will soon place this journal in the very front rank. He knows from long experience the wants of the operative miller, or the financial manager of a milling enterprise, either great or small, and we believe there is scarcely a miller, inventor or flour broker but will be glad to place their names on his regular subscription books as paid-up subscribers. We are proud of the fact that in disposing of this journal we place it in the hands of one so much better able to manage it successfully than ourselves.

Thanking our patrons (some of whom have been with us for nearly sixteen years) for their many favors, we bid you one and all a kind GOOD BYE.

E. HARRISON CAWKER.

Milwaukee, Oct. 28th 1891.

* * *

Upon short notice and much to my surprise I find myself in the editorial chair of THE UNITED STATES MILLER AND MILLING ENGINEER. This paper has been in the field of milling journalism over sixteen years, has a good record, has been free from all bitter and tangling alliances, and in catering to the interests of the milling industry has been reasonably successful.

My long experience in the milling business through all its phases and in all its details, and my extended acquaintance among the milling fraternity, would not seem to necessitate a formal introduction to the milling public, but a few words regarding the future conduct of this paper will not be out of place at this time.

It is proposed to make this a MILLERS' JOURNAL in all that the name implies. It will entertain no sectional prejudices, nor engage in any acrimonious discussions. Its criticisms will be fearless but without malice. It will encourage and uphold every legitimate organization that has for its object the success and improvement of the flour-making industry in all its varied departments.

In my efforts to make this a successful milling journal in the fullest sense of the term, I desire the hearty co-operation and cordial support of mill owners and millers in every section of the country. Items of news, crop outlook, changes in firms and locations, and any other matter of interest to the trade will be welcome.

We shall issue a large edition in January, when the paper will appear in a new form with a new dress.

To advertisers I would simply say, it will be my aim to furnish a medium worthy of your patronage, and a fair share of it will be expected.

For the present my headquarters will be 36 Loan and Trust Building, opposite the Plankinton, where the friends of "old and new" will be welcome.

S. H. SEAMANS.

ALL indications point to the conclusion that the Millers' National Association and the Millers' Tracing Bureau are in a very prosperous condition and its opponent is "not in it."

THERE has been little concerning new and valuable milling appliance, written in the milling press within the past few months but it is probable that something startling may make its appearance at any time. Electrical science so far has done little for the milling industry but who knows but the time may come when you simply press the button and there is your barrel of flour.

THE Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Limited, are evidently a poor speculation for the English syndicates who hoped to realize immense profits by reason of an arrangement whereby they expected to import wheat *free of duty*, and maintain a *prohibitory duty* on the importation of flour. The Blaine reciprocity arrangements have undoubtedly placed the company in a position where it will be impossible for them to make any profit out of their well-planned scheme.

WE notice the European millers are not slow to take advantage of the business methods of their brethren on this side of the ocean. An attempt has been made to form a syndicate consisting of twenty-one flouring mills for the purpose of greater economy and an increase of profits. We think the time is not far distant, particularly in the milling centers, when all the mills working under similar conditions will be brought together under one management, not only in this country but in Europe. The result will be better and more economical milling, and lower prices on flour to the consumer in proportion to the price of wheat.

OUR readers will find in our London letter of this month items of more than usual interest, particularly regarding the scarcity of FEEDING STUFFS throughout Ireland, and the remedy proposed by Irish millers in their circular issued for the purpose of creating sympathy in their behalf to that extent that American flour should be boycotted, and the Irish miller alone patronized, for the reason, that the entire product of the wheat when

manufactured by the Irish miller is furnished the buyer, while the dealer in American flour does not furnish any of the offals, claiming this product of the mill is retained in America to enable the stock grower and feeder to make and ship his beef at a price that puts Irish competition entirely out of the question. A little figuring will show that bran can be bought in this country and laid down in Belfast for about £6 per gross ton. Our Irish friends are exaggerating somewhat the situation.

WE have received a copy of the blanks sent out by the worthy secretary of the Michigan Millers' Association regarding "tricky" and irresponsible flour buyers. The secretary's zeal in this direction is commendable. We hope he can handle the matter successfully, but he must ever bear in mind, that the chances for libel and damage suits are not a few. The regular tricky buyer is looking for just such openings to get in his work, and he finds the law in most of the states, is on his side, it is an easy matter for any such, to secure a report emanating from the secretary's office, on which to bring suit for damages, if he can show any mitigating circumstances. Dunn and Bradstreet with their years of experience, are not free from law suits growing out of unfavorable reports made to patrons, in answer to inquiries regarding the standing and character of parties inquired about, if "unfavorable" you are requested to call at the office, and "hear the report read." Now while we believe a plan can be devised to secure the relief desired, we would advise going very slow, and then only upon the advice of good counsel.

THE Millers' National Insurance Co., not only the largest, but most phenomenal class mutual insurance company that has ever been organized, has been managed with ability and tact until to-day it stands the peer of any insurance company in this country. It has been a great boon to millers in keeping rates on their mills within reasonable limits. It began with nothing but the applications and notes given by a few millers for insurance; the millers have stood by it, have furnished the business, furnished the security upon which to do the business, and have furnished all the cash assets and are *supposed* to own the company. We say "supposed" for the reason we find no one that seems to know what the exact status of its ownership is. We do know, however, that Mr. W. L. Barnum the efficient secretary selects the board of directors, elects the officers and dictates fully and completely the policy of the company. All proxies sent out prior to an annual election have the name of Mr. Barnum printed in the blank without space for inserting any other name, and a majority of the members of the company have, no doubt, signed these proxies, thereby signing away their own authority to act at an annual election, or possibly until the proxy is legally annulled and we presume to say that a large majority in signing these proxies did not give the matter much thought as to whether they were signing simply for one election only or for an indefinite period. The printed literature of the company, that has fallen under our observation, gives no information as to the officers or directors, simply "W. L. Barnum, Secretary." We understand that at several meetings (one of which the writer attended) an effort was made to have the company increase their lines from \$10,000, the present limit, to \$15,000, which was overruled by the secretary, we understand, on the ground that it would be impossible to get an "average" i. e.: a sufficient number of \$15,000 risks to make it safe to write lines of this amount. This would require not less than 100 risks and extra caution might require double this

number, either of which would be readily taken by the present members.

In a recent conversation with a prominent miller, he made this remark: "I hope at the next annual meeting the company will conclude to increase their line on good mills to fifteen or even twenty-thousand dollars, but Mr. Barnum has always opposed it, and, as he controls the company absolutely, it will have *to go just as he says*." We do not wish for a moment, to cast any reflections upon the success of Mr. Barnum's management, his faithfulness or honesty of purpose, and here reiterate the opinion expressed in the beginning that the management has been one of ability and tact, but this should be no reason why the patrons, actual owners of the company, should be ignored and their wishes concerning their own, considered of little importance, and this brings us to another point, viz., the ownership of the company or its assets. We have heard it rumored that there was "stock" controlling the old "Fidelity" upon whose charter the Millers' National was built. If this is so, it would be well for the policy holders to investigate; where is this stock, in whose name it is, to whom does it belong? We heard of this only lately, and in order to learn something further regarding it, wrote to a prominent miller and early policy holder for information, and here is his reply:

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of the 12th inst. I note what you say with reference to the Miller's National Insurance Co.; the same thing has been intimated to me several times that you have stated, of some one having a controlling interest in the Fidelity Insurance company. I have often wondered what the outcome would be in this direction. It is a matter of great importance to the policy holders of this company to know how this matter stands. The confidence of the millers has been unbounded in this company. I hope there will nothing occur to change this confidence. I have known for several years that it was of no use for any policy holder to go there to a general meeting while Mr. Barnum has proxies to make any change he wishes, and has always controlled the company, and I understand receives a salary of six thousand dollars a year as secretary. This is a matter that policy holders ought to understand fully.

Very respectfully,

In view of the fact that recent experience has shown how easily the Western Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Company of Chicago, was "wound up" and "retired" by its efficient (?) president and manager when it suited his own sweet will it does "become a matter of great importance to the policy holders" when a company gets into the full and complete control of one of its officers.

THE MILLERS' TRACING BUREAU.

Under the efficient and energetic management of Mr. Barry the bureau is more than realizing the expectations of the executive committee of the National Association, under whose auspices it was put into operation; and its patrons are seemingly well pleased with the work being performed, and consider it worth many times its trifling cost. October was a big month, and November bids fair to report a still larger increase in the business. On the basis of the first fifteen days in November, the amount traced during the year will be something over 2,300,000 bags of flour. True, the output of flour in the West and Northwest at the present time is enormous, and the rate is one which could hardly be expected to continue throughout the year; but the fact that new subscribers are being enrolled daily would indicate that there will be no decrease, but rather a large increase every month during the busy season; and the experience of each month is adding greater efficiency in the handling of the business.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.]

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE rainfall during the month of October has been nearly twice as much as the average quantity, and certainly greater than has fallen in the month of October for the last ten years. The result is that complaints are coming in from all parts of the country as to the alarming backwardness of the Autumn farm work, and the oldest of farmers can hardly remember a season in which work was more in arrear in the last week of October. Harvest cannot be said to have completely ended as large areas of corn are still in the fields in Yorkshire, Durham and Cheshire. In the early districts the rain during the first three weeks prevented all such work as wheat sowing, potato raising and root carting, and in the low lying districts extensive floods have added to the difficulties of the farmers. It is therefore not surprising that the corn markets throughout the country have been steadily rising so that yesterday the price of the different wheats on Mark Lane Corn Exchange were as follows: English wheat from 36s to 45s, Duluth wheat 45s, No. 1 Spring 43s, Red Winter 41s 6d, Californian, Oregon, Canadian, Koenigsberg, Rostock, Azenia and Australian were 44s, New Zealand and Dantzig 45s, Bombay White, Calcutta White, Petersburg, Sebastopol, Odessa, Ghirka, Tagaurog and Saxonska were 42s, and Bombay Red, Calcutta Red, Karachi and Persian were 36s 6d to 37s 6d per quarter of 496 lbs. It may be as well to also give the price that the various flours were obtaining on the same market. The three following brands of London Town households made 31s 6d, Town Whites 33s 6d and Seconds made 29s 6d. The English country flour was quoted from 28s to 49s and the American flour made the following prices: Minneapolis Patents 33s, Superior Bakers' 30s 6d, First Bakers' 30s and Seconds 29s per 280 lbs. The Daisy Mills Tip Top Patent made 32s and the same mills' Bakers made 28s 6d. The best brands of Hungarian flour is being sold at 41s, but very little can be sold at that high price, as nearly the same value in flour can be had by buying good American Spring wheat flour for 36s 6d. There was some talk on Market yesterday towards its close of putting up the price of the flour again on Monday, when it is expected the Top Price millers will put their price up, as they have not yet taken any notice of the rise in wheat during the past six weeks; if they do it is expected they will go from 39s to 42s per sack of 280 lbs.

At the present time the Irish milling trade is so dull that it has been considered necessary to issue a circular to the public to encourage and protect this important trade against American competition. The circular runs as follows:

Now and then the cry goes up from some quarter for protection. In this matter you are all-powerful to protect yourselves. It is within the power of every one of you to rapidly effect the change, and if you will steadily follow the policy indicated here, you will soon again have a cheap and plentiful supply of feeding stuff.

This important circular has been distributed largely throughout the entire county of Cork, especially amongst farmers and retailers of feeding stuffs, and it is the hope of those millers who drew it up that the effect will be to create a greater preference for the flour manufactured by the home miller.

In my last letter I gave a report of an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Limited, which was ultimately adjourned, in order that a committee appointed to confer with the directors as to the best course to be adopted in the present position of the company might report to the shareholders their views as to the best course to be pursued. The adjourned meeting was held at Winchester House in this city on October 21st, to consider the report of the committee, and, after some remarks from the chairman, the adoption of the report was moved. The chairman of the committee said that they—the committee had come to the conclusion that a great number of the losses for the past three years had arisen from the want of proper management, and more especially on account of the mismanagement of the concern at Rio. It was almost impossible to manage such a gigantic business from England unless proper supervision were given to the way matters were arranged at headquarters. The original idea in the prospectus was there should be two resident directors at Rio to superintend the general manager there, but the manager had unfortunately been left with the entire management. It had been recommended to the board to appoint some resident person or persons of authority, to advise the manager as regards remittances and sending home the proceeds of the flour sold at Rio, because the company had suffered some large losses in the manner in which the remittances had been forwarded to England. The annual report and accounts, which were not quite finished and audited would be in the hands of the shareholders shortly, and it would then be found that there had been a decided improvement on the previous two years, so much so that the directors had been able to write off the losses incurred during two years.

One of the directors, who was at that moment at Rio had cabled home the returns, which gave the profits for several weeks as £700 to £800 a week, which meant if that rate could be maintained, something like £40,000 a year. Messrs. Knowles and Foster had made very heavy advances to the company, and that firm were willing still to remain the holders of £100,000 of their loan, if the shareholders would come forward and find £100,000 to £125,000 fresh capital, the shareholders being allowed by this firm to have a prior lien mortgage on the property, thus putting themselves second. After some discussion and a series of questions as to the alleged shipments of damaged wheat had been answered, the committee's report was unanimously agreed to. Three gentlemen were then reported to confer with the directors, as suggested by the committee, these gentlemen to work with the present board during the term of the prior lien mortgage, and the proceedings terminated.

Yesterday I heard that the accounts of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries, Limited, for the year ending August last, showed a net profit of £22,989, from which has to be deducted the debit balance of £20,577 on August, 1890, leaving a balance of £2,412. And I also understand that the recommendation for raising the sum of £125,000 by the issue of prior lien mortgage bonds and preference shares mentioned above, will form the subject of a separate resolution at the meeting on November the 5th.

The millers' syndicate mentioned some time ago in these columns, was put before the public last week under the title of the United Steam Millers Company, Limited, with a share capital of £700,000 and a debenture capital of £800,000 or a total of £1,500,000. The object of the company was to amalgamate 21 flour milling businesses, mostly situated in the southern portion of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and by general economy from centralized management to further increase the profits, which were shown in the pro-

spectus to be for the year 1890, something like £109,224. The public, however, did not respond, and it was currently reported last Monday on Mark Lane Market that the syndicate had not been therefore formed.

Until last week the weather on the Continent of Europe was much less unfavorable than in this country, so that in France, Germany and other countries, large proportions of the rye and wheat crops have been sown. Although drought had somewhat hindered the planting of the winter wheat in Russia, sufficient rain had fallen to facilitate operations.

Yours,

X. Y.

LONDON, October 31st, 1891.

OUR BUFFALO LETTER.

A Bit of Politics—Shipping Interests on the Lakes—The Market—Buffalo Milling Notes—Niagara Falls Improvements—New York State Board of Trade—Personal Notes, etc.

LECTION is over and the Republicans, who were so dead certain of the success of their Fassett's persuasive powers on the farmer vote found themselves sadder and much poorer men the day after election. The amount of money lost in backing their opinions does not matter so much; it was the chagrin over the deadly defeat after betting the poor Democrats to a standstill. The victors, however, were magnanimous, and when the disappointed ones straggled in on 'Change not a word was said. The stakeholders passed over the money, but it was a noticeable fact that not a winner asked a loser to "go out and have a bottle." This, in some cases, was worse than crowing and gave a few of the sore crowd a chance to chew the rag. Then there were others who took it out in whining and trying to place the blame for defeat, instead of planting their pennant firmer on the sound old Republican fortress with the motto, "mortally wounded, but still in the ring." But not a murmur was heard from such warhorses as Wall Prouty, George Urban, G. H. Wolcott, S. A. Simons and several others, but it was evident they felt the blow more keenly than did the others.

Then there was Mr. A. R. James who came home from Boston before he was really through with his business in order to cast his vote against Billy Sheehan. The disappointment over his election overshadowed the joy he felt at the victory of the rest of the Democratic ticket. But, if every Democrat had the interests of his party at heart as much as Mr. James, this pretender would have been snowed under an avalanche of votes. I know I am giving too much election talk which is tiresome stuff, but things were hot this year on 'Change, owing to the fact that the President of the Exchange led the Republican forces in this campaign.

Vessel owners are reaping a harvest this season. With freights at Duluth up to 7½ cents for wheat to Buffalo, enough money can be made to build a ship or two and increase the tonnage of the lakes beyond all hope of earning a dollar next season. Large contracts are talked of and there is little doubt but renewed activity will be witnessed in the shipyards before the year closes.

Duluth wheat has ruled from 2 to 4 cents above last year's prices for the past three weeks, and with the present advance in freight rates from that port an additional 50 or 75 cents must be tacked on the price of flour. Consumers looked for lower prices on the strength of the largest crop of wheat ever harvested in this country.

It is therefore a great disappointment to find flour from 50 to 75 cents per barrel higher this than at the same time last year. But there is a cheap time coming. Duluth wheat will sell lower than it ever has in this market before the next crop. Say 80 cents at least. [Doubtful.—Ed.]

No. 1 hard is a scarce article here. The small lots of cash offered occasionally

have brought a big premium over No. 1 Northern, and future delivery is only in market when profits are certain. Quite a large amount of c. i. f. stuff has been purchased during the past two weeks by our millers, and a heavy stock is expected to be carried here by them and also from shipment to other points as occasion may require.

Rye flour continues to hold up, 5.20@ 5.25 being paid here for the best offerings. Harvey & Henry, the largest millers of this cereal in this section, have been picking up all the rye coming here for sale, paying from 90 to 95 cents for most of it. The Dodge mill at North Buffalo is also running full blast on rye, principally state, delivered by farmers. From the appearance of these Buffalo rye millers I should judge there was money in the business at present. Rye feed, however, is selling lower than it has ever before to my knowledge, the best price obtainable being \$18.00 per ton.

Mr. George Urban is not prepared to say just how much the new mill will turn out, but an increased output is certain. An effort to test the capacity will be made as soon as the machinery is working more smoothly, which it is thought will be in a week or two.

A correction is necessary in justice to Mr. Urban as my statement regarding the stock of old No. 1 hard in millers' hands here, has created some comment. It appears that Mr. Urban, before he left for the old country, purchased nearly 200,000 bushels of old No. 1 hard and No. 1 Northern from two of our largest Duluth wheat sellers, and some exceptions were taken by them at the statement that only Schoelkopf & Mathews held the cream of the last year's crop. Schoelkopf & Mathews buy most of their wheat through an agent in Duluth.

Canal-boat owners although not rushed with business are determined to make it pay, and have kept rates up pretty stiff considering the railroads are doing their utmost to carry all the grain coming down by lake. Wheat has averaged 4½ cents for a month, and the last trip will be made about the 22d. Boatmen expect to see rates up to 6 cents when the rush comes, but shippers say there will be no grain for the canal worth speaking of, as the rail has made arrangements to take it all. Not a load of corn or oats was taken for tide water last month. Wheat is now going at 4 cents.

An effort is under foot to have a large meeting of the lake interests in Buffalo this winter. The managers of the big lines are deeply interested in the matter, and with the Merchants Exchange to back it up some good may come to all hands.

A cargo of No. 1 White Oregon was peddled out here, the last of it going about a week ago at 96 cents. It seems to get more and more difficult to sell this wheat. This lot, although very fine, was in store since August last and could not have realized much for their owners.

Winter wheat has been unusually dull this season owing to the good crops throughout the state. Country millers are paying from 98 to 1.00 delivered and getting all they want at those prices. The effects of the falling off in the demand for wheat in this market is felt by several winter wheat dealers, and as far as their trade is concerned they might as well shut up shop until the state wheat is out of the way.

The Newman mills at Akron is running night and day to fill orders for "Akron Falls." The district surrounding the Newman mills is noted for the production of the finest winter wheat in the state and with Buffalo to draw on for choice Duluth wheat (and "Clint" Newman is a judge of wheat), it is no wonder the demand for Newman flour exceeds its production.

Mr. J. H. Grant, chief contracting agent for the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Road, has a scheme which is de-

signed to benefit the car grain trade at this point. His ideas will be presented to the trustees of the Exchange at their next meeting.

The Vorhis brothers have given up their lease of the Bates mill at Brocton, which they undertook to manage about a year ago. I think there are several other mills which the present owners and lease-holders would like to drop if it could only be done conveniently.

The demand for feed at this point has been only fair, but there has been an accumulation and prices are strengthening daily. Coarse winter is selling at 17.50 sacked and spring 16.50.

Messrs. Heinold & Rodebaugh have taken the agency for the sale of cotton seed meal and will push the business with their usual enterprise. The office of this firm has been refurnished and was inspected by a committee of the "boys," who pronounced it within the proscribed lines set down for office decoration. Some objection was made to the color of the carpet, but when the firm promised to have the red spots inked the matter was dropped. At a subsequent meeting of the Decorative Committee of the Art Club, it was decided that an edict should be issued against other offices in the building which are a shame and disgrace to their neighbors.

The erection of a large building on the north side of the Board of Trade has shut out the light from tenants occupying that half of the building. Like a certain Bishop "they are all in the dark." The lower floors are positively useless for grain dealers and upper offices as far as the seventh are in great demand. What a glorious time there will be when the leases expire. How the boys will kick for a reduction in rents. But it will do no good, the building is like a bee hive. The only way out of the difficulty will be to bring the samples down on 'Change and in this respect the darkness serves a good end, as there is altogether too much "office selling" done in the building. The big floor being used mostly too much as a lounging place.

No more flour has gone by canal since the shipment made by the Duluth Imperial Mill Co. One attempt was sufficient to bring the railroads to time as I said it would when the first boatload left. The canal is a big obstacle in the way of railroads and as a regulator of freights during navigation is the greatest boon to our shippers.

The pleasant, smiling, ever welcome face of Sid. Finn is missed on 'change daily. Mr. Finn is at Mt. Clemens trying to get rid of an old enemy—rheumatism—from which he has been a sore sufferer. No forwarder in Buffalo is more highly esteemed, none carries a more honest heart than the genial Sid. His many friends heartily wish him back before the close of canal navigation.

Mr. F. Austin of the Central Milling Co.'s office was married last month and was given a long vacation by his employer A. R. James. Mr. James knows how it was himself, or at least how he would have enjoyed an extended trip at that time, had business allowed it.

The Niagara Falls tunnel projectors are reaching out for business. A company has been started in Buffalo to take the power from the city line and distribute it next year. This looks like a go.

Ryan's mill or elevator is not yet in running shape nor will it be this season. As an elevator this scheme is regarded as a failure unless there is some show for a railroad running alongside of it.

The mills are running full time and for the past few weeks there has been an active trade. Not a single complaint is heard in respect to the demand, but the ery among winter wheat millers is that there is no money in flour. Prices are

fairly steady for spring patents at \$5.35@ \$5.45 and winter is not quoted below \$5.00. As for other grades it is about go

as you please. The trade is said to be stocking up and it will not be long before a general dropping off in the demand must be noted.

The Lackawanna line stopped taking freight at Chicago on the 15th and other lines may run until the 25th but with rates at Duluth and Chicago there will be enough tonnage willing to risk the weather as long as ice does not interfere. There is an enormous amount of freight to come down from these upper lake ports. Several millers in Buffalo have large cargoes in Duluth but refuse to pay above 5 and 6 cents on the wheat and claim they will sell it trusting to rail shipment this winter. It is also claimed that a saving in carrying charges would be made. This is doubtful as it is impossible to see just how these sharp millers figure it. I believe our millers before the close of navigation will have a larger stock of wheat on hand than ever before.

The new Wells elevator took out its first cargo November 10th. In all respects it is the most complete store house on the creek.

Mr. George Sandrock, "honest George," "gentleman George," "the peoples' Sandrock" was elected a select councilman by the largest vote on the whole ticket. Mr. Sandrock is president of more private and public institutions than any man in the city. It would take to much space to give the names of the corporations in which he figures as a director. It puzzles the grain trade how he has time to attend to a small fraction of them. But he does, and no matter how busy he may be, he still finds time to have a chat with the boys on 'change. Mr. Sandrock could have been mayor of the city several times had he so wished. His only objection is the use of money in elections, which he considers corruptive. This election, however, has shown his popularity with both parties and he may yet be forced to run and be elected too without the use of what is considered an essential in politics.

The hydraulic canal which runs the Central, Niagara, Cataract and other smaller mills is to be enlarged. Does this mean that the Schoelkopf-Matthews-James combination is to enlarge their great mills at the Falls?

Quite a large amount of barley is going through Buffalo from Canada in bond for export. Some of it is for sale here and quite a quantity has already been purchased by our Buffalo maltsters. According to all the arguments of the republican party in defense of the McKinley bill the Canadians pay the duty. How is it that our maltsters are paying the price for barley in the Canadian markets together with the freight and duty added or about 85c? I cannot see that Canada barley is any cheaper than it was last year, but I do see that Johnny Cannuck is finding a new market for his product and at what he considers a good price too, compared with feed. Wheat is going abroad through Buffalo the same way. Over one million bushels will have passed through here in bond before the last week in this month. Buffalo loses its distinction as a Canada malt centre; the west sells more barley here, that's all. It has not helped our farmers in New York state to the extent of one cent, prices being lower in fact than for the past two years owing to the large crop of cheaper western barley offered in this market.

The sympathy of the entire membership of the merchants' exchange is extended to Mr. S. A. Simons in the death of his brother Leonard Simons, a resident of Chicago and a member of that Board of Trade. Everybody knew Len. in Chicago as everybody knows his brother in this city. The love that existed between these brothers cannot be expressed in writing.

Mr. S. S. Guthrie, of the firm of S. S. Guthrie & Son, is on the sick list. Not seriously it is hoped by his many friends.

Sales of Duluth wheat for export from Buffalo are now in order. F. J. Sawyer sold the first lot of 16,000 bushels No. 2 Northern last week to Liverpool direct.

Buffalo elevators will be full of wheat this winter. The advantages of having grain in store at this point are many and owners who were wise enough last year to place a stock here, within easy reach of New York, Boston and other sea ports, profited so well that there is no doubt of an increased supply this year.

Reports from the Attica mill are most encouraging. The many improvements have increased the capacity and quality of the product to such an extent that the owner finds the output far behind his orders. Feed is especially active.

Mr. Alex. Mann has left us for his old love, Winona, Minn. Messrs. F. J. Henry and Heinold & Rodebaugh wish him success while the man with the O. G. head requests me to say that he would like to hear from him about crops, etc.

The convention for the purpose of organizing the New York State Board of Trade, was held in Rochester on the 12th inst. The following delegates were present from Buffalo; from Merchants-Exchange, John W. Scatcherd, N. W. Norton; from Lumber Exchange, Harvey J. Hurd, Millard S. Burns; from Live Stock Exchange, John Huges, Harry Robe.

Buffalo, Nov. 15, 1891.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Remarkable Demand for Corn by Foreign Countries—"Our Jerry" will now have his "Inning"—"The Dutch Having Taken Holland"—"Now Want to Take All Our Yankee Staple—Buckwheat—The Russian Bear no Longer Has His Huge Paw Upon the Price of our Products, but has Turned Into the Rankest Kind of a "Bull" Element—Rye Flour Heads the List.

THE past month has been one of the most active, as well as remarkable, in the history of the grain trade throughout the line, with the single exception of wheat flour, which has continued as stagnant and featureless as for the preceding month, excepting only a couple of days of activity and strength during the first week in November. Never in the memory of our dealers has there been such a general export demand for every cereal raised in this country, which can be used either as food for man or feed for beast, and limited only by the amount of ocean freight obtainable, even at a still farther advance over last month's prices, which, as noted in last letter, had reached the highest figures in ten years, namely over 6@7d per bushel for grain and 20@25 shillings per 100 lbs for flour. Not only this, but all the berth room and chartering tonnage offered at these high rates has been taken for the balance of this year; and well into February and March of next year. Indeed there is great difficulty in getting any steamers for full cargoes this side of next March and a good deal of berth room as well as chartered tonnage has been engaged into next May, chiefly for corn. In the absence of steam vessels to supply the urgent demand for prompt shipments of spring wheat to the United Kingdom, the first sailing vessels in years have been taken for this and next month's clearances to English ports with hard wheats needed for immediate use in mixing with damp native wheat that will not grind alone, owing to the wet English harvest as explained in last letter.

The occasion of these late engagements being chiefly for corn, is the utter inability of exporters to buy spot corn, which means old crop, and that is practically exported, except what has been bought by exporters for forward delivery at, and since the failure of the Chicago Corn clique, until the foreign houses control all the old corn in the country and are supplying our home trade at prices higher even than when the corner was being run. But, these deliveries are nearly made, with but little more old

corn coming from the hands of farmers, who sold in September when that month was at a high premium and the new crop assured. Hence the export purchases of new for all forward deliveries, into next summer even, as fair as offered both of the steamer and No. 2 grade. This is one of the most remarkable occurrences in the trade and is due to one of the most remarkable causes, namely the prohibition of exports of corn, oats and barley from Russia, or, of all feeding stuffs as it had previously prohibited exports of its chief food staple—rye; and, as it is now, has practically done in the case of wheat by imposing a heavy export duty on that cereal also.

Such conditions as these, truly, have never existed before in all the grain markets of the world; and the result has been to throw the entire demand of Europe upon the United States, for every kind of grain; and even mill feed, which has been shipped heavily the past month to the English and some of the Continental markets, while Holland has bought over 100,000 bushels of buckwheat grain in the last two weeks, a thing that was unknown as an export staple heretofore. It is therefore easy to understand the situation, remarkable as it is by this simple fact that Russia—our chief competitor in the markets of Europe, has withdrawn her crops from the world's supplies for the present, if not for the balance of the crop year. The great Russian Bear—which has hitherto always been a veritable "Bear" on these markets, has turned the greatest "Bull" the world has ever seen, and has turned all Europe with her to the Bull side also and will hold her there so long as the present policy is pursued and probably until another crop year, as there is now little doubt that this action of Russia was a genuine famine necessity instead of a political or war move as at first suspected.

This explains why Europe has continued such a consistent and persistent buyer of our wheat on the face of the largest movement of the largest crop on record, and at the same time has taken everything else we raised at equally high or higher prices than wheat, in spite of such a famine in the ocean freight market and famine prices as noted at the beginning of this letter. Prices of grain and of freight alike are no check to this year's crop movement into export. It is simply "What have you got to sell, and how soon can you give it to us?" on the part of the shippers this year, and everybody sees it, except the remnants of the old 1885 to 1888 "Big Four Bear Combination," of Chicago, who have been "backing" this "export demand" and "Russian scarecrow," as they have regarded the latter and belittled the former, until they have dropped nearly all their old-time Bear Fortunes made when Ream and Cudahy used to boast that they wanted no better investment than to sell grain short for the carrying charges or premiums on late over the near months and corn stuff; for in these everybody ran away from the latter. This year, however, in the face of the largest crops and movements on record, spot grain of all kinds has been at a premium, and often at a very high one over the futures, so urgent has been the demand for these staples for shipment to meet immediate wants. Not until of late has spot wheat even reached its natural level with or below the near options, and only because the more urgent demand for ocean freights for feed stuffs has left little room available for wheat of which Europe has had a better supply from her heavy August, September and October shipments than she had of other grains. Yet Chicago, utterly blind to the fact that she is the tail of the breadstuffs this year, keeps on tugging away at the Bear strings she has pulled so long, thinking she will be able to pull prices down, notwithstanding her string has broken.

In this connection is also found the explanation of Europe having taken about 10,000,000 bushels of oats, and 2,000,000 of feeding barley since the prohibition of exports of feeding grain from Russia, of which latter more than half was Canadian. Owing to the beneficent tariff which prevents our maltsters buying Canada barley, except they pay 30 cents per bushel more for it than the English maltster does, and which enables even the feeding of malting barley in Europe at the same price they can lay down feeding stock from the United States, which is killing our malting trade, as they have done practically nothing on this crop.

Rye has continued to advance on the export demand until it has touched the price of No. 2 wheat here, our rye flour, in consequence, has crossed the price of the best new Spring patents in this market, the first time on record, as the supply of the former has been very small and there are German bakers in this city whose customers will have the rye flour in preference at even more money than the best wheat flour made.

This kind of flour, however, is the only one that has shown either strength or activity for two months or more, during which time there has scarcely been a variation in the general market which has been simply held by the mills at former prices because they could not be sold lower as the prices of wheat in the interior, even with the free movement, so much had already been sent ahead for export. There were a couple of days last week, however, where the city jobbers and shippers bought quite freely of the higher grades, both spring and winter, and prices advanced fully 10 cents. When millers then advanced their limits 10 cents more, wheat scored back, the trade withdrew, exporters' orders were cancelled, and at this writing the whole list is as flat as ever again with prices held at about 10 cents better than a month ago at which there is a slow jobbing trade. Winter straights and patents, spring patents and rye mixtures are in the best demand at 4.80@4.90 in straights, and 5.00 for very fancy, 5.00@5.25 for patent winter, 5.15@5.25 for country and 5.25@5.50 for Minneapolis patents with 5.45@5.60 for old, 10,000 of Pillsbury's selling early this week on pt. Low grades are not plenty and steady, city mills still hold the price of West India brands unchanged at 5.25 at which Hecker, Jewell, Jones and Kings County are filling regular steamers. But shippers are not buying ahead and in round lots as they did a year ago. Both they and local jobbers having had enough of speculating in anticipation of "famine" prices. Some of the city mills are sold up, but others are accumulating stock and are believed to have broken to 5.75 last week to relieve themselves. They are all selling the feed they make at 75 cents in lines to both home and export trade for 40, 60 and 80 lbs. Buckwheat flour is steady but dull at 1.90@2.10. Corn products are neglected and consumption checked by prices of corn.

Wheat today was excited active and higher on renewed and general buying for the English markets, which took about 100 boat loads on 800,000 bushels, chiefly No. 1 Northern spring, No. 2 do. and No. 1 red, and also bought flax and barley freely, but held off on corn on the cold weather West, which will freeze and dry out the new crop and improve the grading and increase the movement. Oats followed corn and flour sympathized in part with wheat but not generally. Rye flour sold at 5.50@5.60 today.

New York, Nov. 12, 1891.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

THERE is a pretty how-de-do at present between the Mayor and the Merchants' Exchange over the improvement of the Mississippi river, and it is all the result of the recent

Western Water-ways Convention, held at Evansville, Ind. When that Convention met and passed the usual resolutions endorsing many Western improvements, and suggesting many things in the way of advancing river commerce in the West, it took much heed of the projected Hennepin canal and entirely neglected poor old Mississippi, which, while an outlet to much of our Western commerce, has been suffered to remain in such a state as to greatly hinder river shipping during the late fall season. At that season the water in the river reaches its lowest point, and falls to such a level as to allow of only light barge loading. When, therefore, the Western Water-ways Committee failed to see wherein the river needed any special improvement, and adjourned without suggesting any, St. Louis shippers were not a little put out. But not only shippers alone manifested their displeasure, but many who are interested in the subject only in that it brings out the Western commerce. Prominent among the latter was Mayor Noonan, who came out in a letter to the public condemning the work of the recent Convention, and proposing that a committee of citizens be selected to take action in the matter and press the claims of the West before Congress towards securing sufficient appropriation.

With this end in view he invited a number of prominent gentlemen to act on the committee with him, and naturally enough invited all the leading members of the Merchants' Exchange. How unfortunate it was, however, that the Mayor had failed to remember that there exists a Mississippi River Improvement Committee of the Merchants' Exchange, and that this committee, besides declining to act with His Honor, as it naturally should, feeling as it does that all work in the matter of river improvements should be gin with and be forwarded by it, would feel called upon to vindicate its office by beginning counter operations to those of the Mayor. The result has been most awkward, not only to St. Louis' interests, but to many of the business men, who are at a loss whether to work with the Mayor or with the Exchange. Mayor Noonan disclaims any wish to usurp the office of the Exchange Committee, but believes that not a private body but a public one should act in the matter. The Exchange, on the other hand, believes in united action through the representatives of the different commercial organizations of the city. Towards this end it has issued invitations to the different associations to have delegates attend a meeting set for Nov. 24, on the floor of the Exchange. Mayor Noonan has not as yet informed his committee when a meeting will be held, but it would not be surprising if it were called for the same date. It seems unfortunate that since both parties are working towards the same end that they could not be united in their efforts, yet mayhap it is better as it is, nursing up, as it does, more interest and calling out greater energy, and be the result what it may, both sides can claim a share in it.

* * *

As to this river question, I see the Mississippi River Inspection Committee has reached Vicksburg, and has expressed itself as well satisfied with the result of their semi-annual trip. Owing to the very low stage of water they have been able to recognize the great want of river improvements both above and below Cairo. At Vicksburg they received a petition from the city officials asking that they suggest an improvement in the harbor, which is now in a poor state. It is to be hoped that they make an urgent demand for river improvements from the Government, and in doing so they can be assured that they will receive a hearty support from the West, as all the cities are taking up the subject. From Kansas City comes an invitation to appoint delegates to a river convention under the auspices of the Commercial Club, to be

held Dec. 15th and 16th. From Mobile, Ala., the Commercial Club, of that city, sends a request that delegates be sent to join it in a tour of inspection in the interests of river improvements of the West. The Mississippi is not the only one to have it shown by this late dry spell that improvements are needed, and already representatives from Georgia have been here asking for an endorsement to an appeal. Georgia intends to make application for an appropriation for Savannah river improvements. Arkansas too has not been slow in the general movement, and a river convention has just been held in Little Rock, where action was taken towards pressing the claims of the Arkansas shippers, in having the Arkansas river improved so that a five-foot level may be maintained between Little Rock and Fort Smith.

* * *

After a long struggle the Real Estate Committee of the Merchants' Exchange has been successful in securing the authority to select a site for the new building, subject only to a final majority decision of the Exchange members. The vote for the amendment was taken two weeks ago and resulted in a vote of 1,004 in favor of and 151 votes against the proposition. An occurrence that added largely to obtaining of the result was the falling in, casement and all, of one of the large upper windows in the Exchange hall. Luckily it was before 11 o'clock and few people were in the hall. The window was just above the grain corner, and had it fallen half an hour later most serious would have been the consequences. As it was only two people were at all injured by the falling mass, which must have weighed several thousand pounds. Such was the force of its fall as to drive the legs of the heavy oak grain tables, on which it fell, clear through the floor. After such a demonstration of the age and condition of the building, there was but little hesitancy entertained by the members as to how to vote. As yet the Real Estate Committee has done nothing towards selecting a new location, save to invite offers of property from the property-owners, but before the year is out it will be definitely decided where the new building will be located.

* * *

Now that the Western Union has carried out its threat to take all the private wires off the floor the Board of Directors are in a quandary as to how they can get the Chicago quotations for the public use. The Chicago Board of Trade has refused to allow them to be sent, and has forbidden Mr. Robert Lindblom, who essayed to supply the Exchange, from sending any further quotations. However, Mr. R. H. Nichol, who supplies the bucket shops, has offered to perform a like service for the Exchange, and his offer may be accepted. Just now all the private wire-men have offices in the building, and the old messenger-boy scheme is being worked, under a provision, however, that no gait faster than a walk shall be taken by the boys.

* * *

Capt. O'Shea has been reappointed Chief Grain Inspector of the State. It was thought that Mr. George Morton would be a choice of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, but Mr. O'Shea got it. Mr. O'Shea has appointed Mr. J. A. Miller as his Chief Deputy, to succeed Mr. Washington, his former officer. Mr. Miller has been in the service since its organization, holding the position of Inspector, and is considered a very good grain expert.

WHEAT

came in very well this past week though not so heavily as the week before, being only 634,327 bushels this as against 805,298 bushels last week. Shipments were 477,835 bushels this, 344,190 bushels last week; a slight increase. Stock still continues to increase being now 3,242,553 bushels, while last week's showing was

only 3,183,600 bushels. Withdrawals from elevators show 75,539 bushels for city use, 234,042 bushels for rail shipment and 79,800 bushels for export, via river. Grades continue in good demand, No. 2 Red being taken for export with No. 3 Red for home use; in fact, the demand was greater than the offering, and dealers were on the lookout for good lots all week. Prices at closing show No. 2 Red, 92@92½ cents; No. 3 Red, 88@88½ cents and No. 4, 82½ cents. Hard Spring wheat was also in favor this week and was eagerly dealt in.

FLOUR

receipts show a slight increase this week, being 34,476 barrels this, and 27,443 barrels last week, shipments were 55,307 barrels this and 51,028 barrels last week. While the local and southern trade was dull the export demand was good and shipments to Great Britain, France and Havana were made in large quantities, that for the latter port being shipped so as to reach destination after Dec. 20th when the duty will be removed. European orders were mostly for high grades and were given now so as to take advantage of the lake and rail freights which closed Saturday. After the 23rd export shipments go up 5 cents on rates or to 26 cents from East St. Louis, which has caused no small amount of shipping. Prices are only fair and are quoted: Patent \$4.45@\$4.60, extra fancy \$4.20@\$4.30, fancy \$3.90@\$4.00, choice \$3.50@\$3.65, family \$3.30@\$3.40.

NOTES.

Owing to the late drought in Illinois all water supplies have failed and many of the country mills are shut down; fortunately rain has come soon enough to put the wheat crop into good shape for winter quarters.

A great many mill furnishing men are in town seeing what they can do towards securing contracts on the new mill Mr. Plant thinks of building.

MOUND CITY.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16, 1891.

THE PILLSBURY-WASHBURN FLOUR MILL CO.

From London Com. Trade Journal, Oct. 26.

FEW people, unless shareholders, are aware of the magnitude of the operations of this company, or of the interest attaching to them; and even amongst the shareholders there are many to whom the statements made in the report just issued by the directors in anticipation of the second annual general meeting, fixed for Friday next, will come almost in the nature of a revelation. To the coming meeting will be submitted the statement of accounts for the twelve months ended August 31st. As often happens with industrial businesses, the company's experiences during the past year, while distinctly profitable and fairly satisfactory, have been of a chequered character. Thus it is recorded that "the result of the first six months' trading were satisfactory, but owing to the continuous fall during the latter half of the year in the price of wheat (of which, in order to be independent of market speculations, the company is compelled to keep a large stock, representing at least two month's consumption), the result of flour sales, although showing a fair milling profit on the price of wheat at the time of grinding, showed a loss on the original cost." The directors go on, however, to express their pleasure in stating "that the volume of business has been maintained, and the company's brands never stood better in the market than at the present time."

The year's results are thus stated: "Taking the stocks at cost, the profits on the trading for the twelve months, after charging all the working expenses in America, amounted to £148,250 8s9d; from this have to be deducted the following: Maintenance of buildings, plant and machinery, £21,753 3s3d; fees of local committee and managing director's salary,

£3,892 15s8d; expenses in London, after deducting transfer fees, interest, etc., £3,736 8s10d; difference in exchange £698 18s8d; leaving £118,169 2s4d. Out of the above have been provided: Income-tax £3,132 5s5d; interest on debentures, twelve months £38,100; dividends on preference and ordinary shares, at 8 per cent per annum for the six months to 30th April last £40,000; leaving £36,936 16s11d."

Apart from the interest on the debentures, which amounting, as above shown, to £38,100, has been provided for the whole year, the figures above cited

have especial reference to the distribution on the two classes of shares for the six months ending 30th April. What follows relates to the share dividends for the ensuing six-monthly period, namely, that ending Aug. 31: "Adding the balance brought from last year, £1,793 10s2d, leaves to be dealt with £38,730 7s1d. Out of this the directors recommend the payment for the six months to Aug. 31, of a dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and a final dividend at the rate of 4 per cent on the ordinary shares (free of income tax), making, with the interim dividend, 6 per cent per year. These dividends will absorb £30,000, leaving a balance of £8,730 7s11d. To this balance it is proposed to add £8,000 by a transfer from the general reserve fund, in order to provide a special reserve for the benefit of the current year, in accordance with the recommendation of the auditors certificate. The sum of £10,166 11s11d, charged to the capital account, is represented by actual additions to the property, made for the improvement of its earning power." Thus, it will be seen that while the preference shares get, as matter of course, for the whole year, the handsome rate of 8 per cent, to which they are entitled, the final dividend on the ordinary capital makes its rate 6 per cent for the year.

Mr. Sydney T. Klein, one of the London directors, has recently returned from a trip to Minneapolis, and has written a special report on the prospects of the company from a personal examination. This report is a highly satisfactory one.

GEORGE BAIN.

THE unexpected news flashed over the wires announcing the death of George Bain was a great shock to his many milling friends throughout the country. The remarks of his most intimate friend on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange at St. Louis was a fitting tribute to his memory. Mr. Smith said:

"George Bain's life on the floor of the Merchants' Exchange and in this community has been an open book for more than a quarter of a century, and I but give tongue to your thoughts, when I say he was a large-hearted, brainy, social, honest man—endowed with electrical energy which even the 'sling and arrows of outrageous fortune' could not check."

"He had positive views on all questions that had two sides, and hesitated not to express them regardless of numbers and consequences."

"He devoted his great ability largely to the advancement of the commerce of St. Louis, often at the cost of neglecting his private interests, but, to use one of his pet phrase, 'he couldn't help it, he was built that way.'

"He was original; you often heard the remark: 'There is only one George Bain.'

You always knew where to find him. He was always the same—breezy, independent, whether bluffing a millionaire or tipping a tramp.

"He was not a saint, did not pretend to be; but could he command and hold such hosts of loyal friends and the rare love and devotion of his numerous family, who knew him inside, without being a strong, noble, lovable man?

"His untimely taking off is all the more to be deplored, because he had re-

cently effected business arrangements, and was negotiating others, which would presently have restored him to the front rank of our active business men, when his riper experience and maturer judgment would doubtless have insured his prosperity and given him a leading part in shaping our commerce.

"But it was not to be. You might suppose that the appropriate ending of such a life would be to the sound of drum and trumpet or the boom of cannon. Not so. After a week's sharp illness, while apparently convalescing, planning a vacation to the Springs, he went to sleep at half past ten o'clock Wednesday night, and some hours later the 'silver cord was loosed' so gently that even the faithful, loving watcher at his side scarce knew when the end had come.

"The dead are all too soon forgot, but he had so fully become a part of our daily life that the void left by his death will long be felt.

"The least we can do in memory of such a man is to express our respect, sorrow and sympathy."

We first met George Bain in the heyday of his prosperity, a strong, vigorous, genial gentleman. It was at the great Millers' Convention, of which he was president, held at Buffalo in 1877. We were not only impressed, but charmed with the magnetism and the power with which he controlled the ever-exciting and changing moods which prevailed during that convention, bringing instantly, as it were, order out of chaos by his prompt, vigorous decisions, that while they were effective and to the point, created no antagonism. As a presiding officer he had few if any superiors. Quick and ready to see a point, happy in his retorts, making everybody satisfied.

Our intercourse with Mr. Bain from that time on through the dark hours of the Millers' National Association litigations was of the most congenial nature. We found him always ready to devote his time, energy and money for the benefit and success of the Associations' work.

The following resolutions in honor of his memory were adopted by the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis:

The Merchants' Exchange has by the death of George Bain incurred an irreparable loss. He had filled every official position within the gift of the members, from committee-man to vice-president and president, with honor to himself and credit to the exchange. He was ever foremost in all efforts to advance the commercial interest of St. Louis, devoting not only time and money, but also his unparalleled energy and rare discretion to this end, regardless of his private interests.

He was the sworn foe to shams and pretense, the friend and patron of the weak and struggling, devoted to his family and in every phase of life an honorable, outspoken, upright man of whom the exchange was justly proud.

The least that can be done by his associates is to record this brief tribute to his memory and to express our heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved family he so greatly loved, and whose losses so far exceeds our own.

ALEX. H. SMITH,
MICHAEL MCENNIS,
E. O. STANDARD,
WEB M. SAMUEL,
JOHN WAHL.

MILWAUKEE NOTES.

SR. JUAN MUCIO PEREZ, of Uruapan, Michoacan, Mexico, has ordered of The E. P. Allis Co., of this city, a 50-barrel water power roller mill, which will be shipped by rail via St. Louis and El Paso.

At Sanderson's mills the largest car of wheat known here was received on Nov. 14th, and contained a trifle more than 1,200 bushels, or within 30 pounds of the weighing capacity of the scales in use. The wheat was of fine quality, and the weight so heavy so to break some of the car springs.

The E. P. Allis Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., received by cablegram since the end of the Chilean war, an order for a 200-barrel water power roller mill, which will cost about \$15,000 delivered in New York. From that port it will go by ship

via Cape Horn to the purchaser, Guillermo Firth, of Linares, Chile.

WHILE crossing the Northwestern railway bridge near the mouth of the harbor at 2:45 P. M., Nov. 16, Hugh Williams was struck by an outgoing passenger engine, and so badly injured that he died soon after being removed to the Emergency Hospital. Williams was sixty years and of age a millwright by occupation. He leaves a wife and eight children. Williams lived at the corner of Jackson and Buffalo streets.

ANTON KUFEKE VS. BERNHARD STERN.—An interesting case between parties well known in the flour export trade has just been tried in this city. Many of our readers, no doubt, in their experience in exporting flour have had similar experience with European buyers. It seldom happens, however, that the case is taken into the courts for trial. A compromise is usually reached, but in most cases the exporter has to pocket the loss claimed.

"In August 1886 Anton Kufeke of Glasgow ordered of Bernhard Stern 1000 sacks of patent flour branded "Reputation" and 2000 sacks of bakers branded "Etruria". The order was given to Mr. Stern personally, he being then in Glasgow. The flour was bought by sample, Stern leaving a sample with Kufeke. The bakers was a brand known as "Sylvan", but Kufeke ordered it put up in 140 lb cotton bags and branded "Etruria". One half the order was to go to Glasgow and the balance to Kufeke's branch house at Leith.

At the same time Kufeke's Liverpool house bought some of the same flour under its own proper name "Sylvan," and put up in jute. No complaint of unsoundness was ever made by the Liverpool concern against this flour. But about a month after the flour arrived at Glasgow and Leith, Kufeke commenced finding fault with it. First he wrote that it was "not up in color to the type sample." Later he complained that the flour was "unsound", "musty", "fusty" and "rotten," and in each of his letters he asks for an allowance, but he never refuses to accept the flour under the contract. Mr. Stern, on the first complaint, compared the grinding sample with the standard from which the selling sample had been taken, and, finding everything all right, he utterly refused to recognize Kufeke's claim for an allowance. Finally, Kufeke's appeals for "allowance" proving futile, he writes to Stern that he is preparing his claim for Dun & Co., to have suit commenced, and adds "you and your son will not make a nice appearance in the witness box. I shall take care the papers here give a full account of the trial, also the leading milling journals in your country."

This bluff having failed, Kufeke commenced suit for damages. Mr. Stern counterclaimed for \$250 due him from the Liverpool house. At the first trial the jury disagreed. The case was tried again last week, the trial lasting three days and a half, and the jury returned a verdict for Mr. Stern, finding as a fact that the flour when shipped was equal to the sample by which it was sold. Under this verdict Mr. Stern is entitled to judgement for \$250 and costs, and his reputation as a miller is thoroughly vindicated." R.

FLORIDA AND THE SUNNY SOUTH
VIA
THE BIG FOUR ROUTE.

To all persons contemplating a southern trip the Big Four Route offers special attractions and advantages possessed by no other line. Solid vestibuled trains, heated with steam and equipped with palace sleeping cars, reclining chair cars and elegant parlor café dining cars run daily, making connection in Central Union Station, Cincinnati, with through express trains of the Queen & Crescent Route, Louisville & Nashville, Kentucky Central and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways, avoiding the tedious transfer necessary via other lines, and affording practically through train service to Old Point Comfort, Asheville, Chattanooga, New Orleans, Savannah, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Tampa, Indian River and all winter resorts of the South. Tourist tickets via the Popular Big Four Route at special low rates are on sale at all coupon ticket offices throughout the country. Ask the agent for tickets via the Big Four Route. D. B. MARTIN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Cincinnati, O.

CROPS.

FAVORABLE reports come from France about the appearance of the fall sown wheat.

PRIVATE cables that are reliable say that the Russian ukase prohibiting exports of wheat will be issued Saturday, Nov. 14.

THE quantity of flour and wheat on passage to European markets during the past week increased 960,000 bushels, and corn decreased 80,000 bushels.

THE receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the past three days were 560,000 bushels, of which 312,000 bushels were American. Receipts of corn, 88,000 bushels.

THE official report of the Servian minister of agriculture represents the wheat crop as good, both in quality and quantity, but the crop of maize was only medium.

TEXAS has harvested the largest wheat crop ever raised in the State. Very little of it will be exported, as it will be made into flour by Texas trade, but it will keep at home about 10,000,000 gold dollars.

ADVICES from Paris state that the bears are taking advantage of the American flour scare, and both the Association of Millers and the Paris Grain Syndicate are agitating for an increase in the duty on flour owing to the increased imports from America.

THE Polish potato crop is estimated at 33 per cent of an average. The normal crop 120,000,000 bushels, of which about 89,000,000 bushels is used for food, the balance going for seed, distilling and cattle feeding. The crop this year is put at 40,000,000 bushels.

OHIO CROPS.—Wheat averaged 17.50 bushels per acre, total product, 45,063,480 bushels; oats averaged 30 bushels per acre, total product, 26,608,380 bushels; corn, compared with a full average crop, is estimated at 94 per cent, potatoes 97 per cent, apples 53 per cent.

SHIPMENTS of wheat from Calcutta, Bombay and Kurrachee during the past week were: To Great Britain—55,000 quarters. To Continent—22,500 quarters. Same time last year, 90,000 quarters. Same time in 1889, 65,000 quarters. Same time in 1888, 115,000 quarters. Same time in 1887, 47,500 quarters.

Stocks of wheat in Liverpool, Fleetwood, Hull, Glasgow, Bristol and Gloucester, on the 1st inst., amounted to 650,000 quarters, against 615,000 quarters a month ago, and 1,008,000 quarters on Nov. 1st last year. Of flour, stocks have decreased in Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol, but in London have slightly increased.

A LARGE-LANDED proprietor, resident in Odessa, told a correspondent that the transport of grain from his estate in a southwestern province to the next railway station formerly cost him 32 copecks per pood, whilst since the construction of a strategic line comparatively adjacent to his property the cost is now only 8 copecks.

THE wheat crop of California this year will equal 20,000,000 centals, which, at an average selling price \$1.60 per cental, would give \$48,000,000 for the cereal year, or exactly double the value of last year's yield. This would bring up the cash value of output wheat, gold and silver in California and Nevada to \$60,000,000, or close to the bonanza year of 1881.

MICHIGAN CROP.—According to the Michigan Crop Report for October, the wheat of the State averaged 19,411,730 bushels in the State, which has been exceeded only in 1879, 1880, and 1882. The average yield of oats is 35.84 bushels per acre; of barley 24.63 bushels; of corn (estimated), 59 bushels. Potatoes are estimated at 80 per cent of an average crop, and Winter apples about 33 per cent.

DESTITUTION IN RUSSIA.—Reports are increasing in number of thefts of grain in

Saratoff, owing to the destitution of the people. In some districts the people eat food refused by animals. The rumor is repeated that mothers kill their children in order to prevent their starving to death. The famine has revealed the existence of considerable maladministration among government officials. Some of the ministers are likely to be dismissed.

THE value of the exports of breadstuffs for September, 1891, was \$31,462,021. The value of the same for the corresponding period last year was \$7,199,348. A comparison of these figures shows the greatly increased activity of trade, due to the foreign demand. Our surplus is now going abroad as fast as the ships can carry it. During the first half of the present year about \$70,000,000 of our gold coin was taken from us by Europe. The gold is now coming back faster than it went away.

HEAVY EXPORT TAX ON WHEAT.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times*, London, telegraphs his paper that he learns from the best sources that a heavy export tax will be imposed on wheat probably a fortnight or three weeks hence. All the ministers except M. Vishnegradsky, Minister of Finance, favored a total prohibition of the exportation. Therefore a modification is still possible. The long warning given to exporters will result in an active trade in the meantime.

WHEAT ON THE PACIFIC COAST.—Arrivals from the north are on the increase, and some of the tonnage now looking in vain for California wheat, will probably be provided with cargo from this source. While this may in a measure relieve the pressure upon the freight market, it will not be of material aid to the vigorous contest between these two interests, a struggle in which wheat has had a natural and indisputable advantage, and has steadily been gaining ground of late. The influences that have directly affected the situation have therefore been rather local in character modified, of course, by fluctuations abroad and, less directly in the east. Holders have shown less disposition to realize, and material has been secured only at advanced rates. Sales of choice shipping have been made at 1.71 per cental, but at the close the tone was much improved, and while buyers were not active, sellers generally required \$1.72 for best grades. Milling has been placed at \$1.75 but millers do not display any eagerness and values lack support. For choicest samples of northern wheat there was also here a somewhat improved inquiry for export, and values have been marked up in conformity with the rise in native varieties.

WHEAT IN MANITOBA.—In Manitoba the situation has been marked by an increased movement to market. After the slow movement of late, receipts last week pulled up rather more suddenly than was expected. At a number of Manitoba country points, farmers' marketings were fairly large, reaching fully 10,000 bushels per day, or more, at some points. At Morden about this quantity was coming in, and at Gretna deliveries were showing up well, the quality at these two points being good, a considerable portion going No. 1 and No. 2 Hard. Portage la Prairie also showed large deliveries. Virden marketings were 6,000 bushels per day, and at Deloraine from 3,000 to 4,000 bushels per day were received. Brandon has not been brisk yet. Other principal points were receiving from 1,000 to 4,000 bushels per day. This movement is of course nothing like what it will be when frost puts a stop to plowing operations, which are at present taking up the time of farmers very considerably. Wheat has been moving to lake ports very freely for shipment before the close of navigation, and with increased deliveries at country points, there was also a larger rail movement eastward, averaging well up to 200 cars per day. The weather

was favorable most of the week for threshing, and reports coming from nearly all parts of the country, stated that the yield was turning out even larger than previously estimated. Threshing reports are so uniformly to this effect, that it is probable moderate estimates of the crop surplus will be considerably exceeded. The weather was fine and warm up to Friday, when it turned threatening, and a light rain began to fall Friday night at Winnipeg, which turned to light snow this (Saturday, Oct. 31.) morning. This is the first snow of the season in Eastern Manitoba, though west and south there was snow two or three times previous to this date. There is still some grain in stock, mostly oats, except where farmers have allowed their wheat to remain in stock for the purpose of threshing without stacking. To say the least, this is a slovenly way of farming, and some of these people deserve to lose their crops. The scarcity of help has of course delayed stacking and threshing very seriously. Prices have been rather easier, but there is no material change from a week ago.

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

ISAAC BRADLEY, Fulton township, Pa., is repairing the machinery in his grist and saw mill and is building a new corn house on the Smedley farm.

THE Schuyler flouring mills, of Milton, Pa., will soon be completed and ready for business. They will prove a great benefit to the people of that section.

THE long-talked-of mill at Friedens, Pa., is now in operation at Griffin, rolling out the best of flour. Beyond a doubt, this is the finest mill in the county.

BRINTON, DUNCAN & BARNES, the big dry goods firm, intend rebuilding their large steam flouring mill, which burned at Phillipsburg, Pa., some weeks ago.

E. F. LUSH, of Vineland, N. J., has purchased two lots of H. A. Cotton, fronting on the switch on Quince street, and will build a warehouse and start a steam grist mill.

THE large flouring mills, located at Flemington, Pa., and known as the Lock Haven City Mills, have been sold by their former owner, B. C. Packer, to W. B. Foresman, O. S. Kelsey and A. P. Foresman, of Williamsport.

FRANK E. BROOKS & Co. are making arrangements to erect a mill at White Gravel, Pa., on the site of H. S. Southard's mill, destroyed last spring. When it is completed it will have a capacity of 40,000 feet a day and will employ thirty men.

THE roller flour mills of Silas Barkley, of Hulmeville, Pa., are among the largest of the kind in the county. They have a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour per day, and the products of the mill find a ready market in Philadelphia, Trenton and Newark.

THE firm of Lewis & Quayle, Cleveland, O., so long and favorably known in the flour trade, was dissolved a few days since, and the new firm of Lewis & Andrews takes its place. They will continue the milling business at the Broadway Mills, corner Broadway and Central avenue.

THE New Albany mill, near Towanda, Pa., is run by steam and water power, the latter being supplied by the flow from Eilenberger's springs; when the water of the springs is used to supply Towanda, the mill will be cut off from using its water power except during the rainy season, when the supply will be ample.

NEWS.—THE New Lisbon Roller Mill Co., of New Lisbon, Wis., filed amendment to its articles of incorporation fixing the amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation shall be liable, shall at no time exceed \$17,500; Henry Bierbauer, president; Elijah Smart, secretary.

THE rabbit pest of Australia and New Zealand shows no diminution. In the latter

country from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 rabbit skins are sold annually, but the rabbits increase still faster. The first pair of rabbits was carried from England to the colonies in 1851.

AN attachment was recorded in the town clerk's office to-day in a suit brought by the Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing company of Minneapolis against James B. Smith, the wholesale grocer, at Nos. 285 and 287 State street, New Haven, Conn. The amount of attachment is \$1,200 and the suit is brought to recover an indebtedness for that amount.

SAFE blowers affected an entrance to the office in the flour mill of Edward Paist & Brother, at Collegeville, Pa., on Saturday night, Oct. 27th, and made a determined effort to get at the contents of the safe belonging to the firm but failed, though they ruined the door of the fire proof. They also tried to open the safe at Collegeville station but were again unsuccessful.

THE first lease of power which is to be developed by the Niagara tunnel now building, was filed for record on the 13th of Oct. It is from the Niagara Falls Power Company to the Soo Paper Company, and extends to 1936. Three thousand horse power is to be furnished at an annual rental of \$24,000. December, 1892, is the time when the first quarterly payment is to be made.

MANY years ago a Scotchman carried a thistle to Australia, and he was banqueted by his countrymen for the act. He planted it in his garden and the seeds were soon scattered far and wide by the winds. Reports say that now it has supplanted the native grasses on millions of acres of land, destroying sheep-runs by the hundreds, and is causing a great deal of trouble.

THE Russian police have given notice to bankers that no dealings with or through the house of Rothschilds will be permitted in Russia. Bankers corresponding with the Rothschilds in Paris, London or elsewhere must seek new correspondents. The Russian government is said to feel deeply irritated at the Rothschilds on account of their opposition to their recent loan, which was successfully negotiated without their assistance.

THE total freight movement through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal in September was 1,388,333 tons, showing an increase of 8% per cent over September, 1890, notwithstanding the fact that there was a decrease of 10 per cent in the iron and ore traffic. The variety of the traffic will be seen from the statement that the leading items were 621,316 tons of iron ore, 351,517 tons of coal, 548,115 barrels of flour, and 5,928,840 bushels of wheat.

WILL GRIND LESS WHEAT.—A telegram from Grand Rapids, on the upper Mississippi, announces that Government Engineer McKinzie has ordered the closing of all the big reservoirs. This means a great deal to the flouring mills, which, for the past month, have been manufacturing 35,000 barrels a day. The closing of the government reservoirs will make it necessary for many Minneapolis mills to shut down and many others must run by steam power, and the output will be greatly reduced. The river is lower than for many years, and the outlook for reopening the reservoirs within a month is not encouraging.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of Patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted in October, 1891, is specially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor of Patents. No. 107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named, to any address for 25 cents.

No. 460,763—Flop board for Bolting Devices, Joseph A. Segbers, San Francisco, Cal.

No. 460,914—Conveyor, John M. Finch, Crockett, Cal., assignor to Milford Harmon, Jackson, Mich.

No. 460,915—Machine for Bolting Flour, John M. Finch, Crockett, Cal., assignor to Milford Harmon, Jackson, Mich.

No. 460,861—Power Transmission for Grain Elevators, Dighton A. Robinson, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to John Simpson, same place.

No. 460,666—Grain Sampler, James N. Stacy, Minneapolis, Minn.

No. 460,691—Grain Separator, James McGill and Thomas Ryan, Lockport, N. Y., assignors to the Richmond Mfg Co., same place.

No. 460,731—Middlings Purifier, Herman W. Stone, Jr., Morris, Minn.

No. 461,835—Grain Meter, Hale E. Hawk, Bucyrus, O.

No. 461,836—Grain Meter, Hale E. Hawk, Bucyrus, O.

No. 461,885—Grain Meter, Hale E. Hawk, Bucyrus, O., assignor of one-half to Merlin J. Monnette, same place.

No. 461,802—Dust Collector, Paul C. Sainsevan, San Jose, Cal.

No. 462,006—Grain Meter, John Henry, Ardoch, N. D.

OUR LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Specially Prepared for the United States Miller and Milling Engineer, from the Latest Decisions.

RECOVERY BY FATHER FOR DEATH OF CHILD.—Where a child is killed by machinery in a factory, under circumstances which charge the employer with negligence, the father is entitled to recover for the loss of the labor and services of this child, computed for the whole of the remainder of his minority, and for money actually expended for doctor's services and the other expenses incident to the sickness following the injury.—Augusta Factory vs. Davis, Supreme Court of Georgia, 13 S. E. Rep. 577.

VOLUNTARY ASSUMPTION OF RISK BY EMPLOYEE.—A boy was employed to work at one machine and was by the foreman transferred to another, which was used for cutting. He was placed there to clear away. He subsequently undertook, without instructions or order, to feed the machine, and his fingers were caught by the knives. He voluntarily assumed the risk, and cannot hold the employer liable for the consequences.—Leistritz vs. American Sylomite Co., Supreme Court of Massachusetts, 28 N. E. Rep. 294.

ILLEGAL SUBJECT MATTER OF TELEGRAM.—After receiving a telegram for transmission, accepting payment for the same, the company cannot defend an action for the statutory penalty incurred by the failure to deliver it with due promptness on the ground that the contents of the telegram related to the sale of futures, and consequently to an illegal transaction.—Gray vs. Western Union Telegraph Co., Supreme Court of Georgia, 13 S. E. Rep. 562.

RECOVERY FOR DELAY IN DELIVERING AN UNREPEATED MESSAGE.—The provision on a telegraph blank that "Errors can be guarded against only by repeating a message back to the sending station for comparison, and the company will not hold itself liable for errors or delay in transmission or delivery of unrepeated messages beyond the amount of tolls paid theron, not in any case when the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after sending the message," is not a bar to an action for damages resulting from delay in delivering an unrepeated message, as the action is not founded on any error which repeating could have cured, and the liability of the company is the same for the prompt delivery of unrepeated and repeated messages.—Western Union Telegraph Co., vs. Lowery, Supreme Court of Nebraska, 49 N. W. Rep. 707.

FAILURE TO DELIVER GOODS SOLD.—Where a contract for the sale of several carloads of goods is made by sample the buyer has a right to inspect them before accepting them and when the draft for the first two carloads shipped arrives before the cars do, the refusal of the buyer to accept the draft until the cars arrive, and the consequent protest of the draft, will not warrant the cancellation of the contract, and upon the refusal of the seller to ship the balance of the order, damages for breach of the contract may be recovered.—Erwin vs. Harris, Supreme Court of Georgia, 13 S. E. Rep. 513.

DAMAGES FOR FAILURE TO DELIVER GOODS SOLD.—Where merchandise is sold for future delivery and not delivered until after the date contracted for, the measure for damages is the difference between the value at the date of delivery and the date agreed upon, and the buyer will not be permitted to show that he had contracted to sell the merchandise for a certain sum and thereafter sold it for a less sum. The measure of damages is the difference in value, and not in individual contracts.—Ramish vs. Kirschbraun, Supreme Court of California, 27 Pac. Rep. 433.

PROTEST OF FOREIGN BILL OF EXCHANGE.—A valid waiver by an endorser

in Wisconsin of protest of a bill of exchange from another state, must be in writing and signed by him or his agent. Where a holder of a bill presents it to the acceptor and surrenders it to him in exchange for his check, that is payment of the draft, though by reason of the failure of the bank the check was dishonored, and the draft therefore cannot be protested.—First National bank of Showegany, Maxfield, Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, 22 At. Rep., 479.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL CLAUSE OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT.—Where a violation of the long and short haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Act is sued upon, the fact that the rate sued upon was made jointly by the defendant and another road not a party to the action has no effect upon the liability of the company sued, but to establish the violation, the shipper must show that the higher rate for the shorter distance is for like services under substantially similar conditions and circumstances.—Junal vs. Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., Circuit Court of the United States, Southern District of Iowa, 49 N. W. Rep., 290.

INTERFERENCE WITH INTERSTATE COMMERCE BY PEDDLER LEGISLATION.—A state statute which provides that "every person, a citizen of the United States, authorized to do business in this state, who, as principal agent, peddles * * * goods, wares, or merchandise, shall pay a license tax as follows: * * *," is unconstitutional as to citizens of other states, as regulating interstate commerce. Where manufacturers of goods in one state send their agents into another state to sell goods by sample, the goods to be delivered to each purchaser by the agent afterwards, the fact that the goods were to be delivered by the agent does not make him liable to pay as a peddler.—In re Spain, Circuit Court of the United States, Eastern District of North Carolina, 49 Fed. Rep., 208.

REJECTION OF INSURANCE APPLICATION.—The owners of certain property applied to an insurance broker to secure insurance thereon. He presented an application to an agent of the company, which was returned for the completion of formal details omitted. These were supplied and upon receipt of the completed application the agent endorsed "Rejected." Before notice of the rejection reached the owners, the property was destroyed, and they claimed the insurance money upon the ground that the application had not been rejected before the fire. They can not recover, as no valid contract was ever entered into. The agreement must be complete and mutual before the contract can exist.—Faughner vs. Manufacturer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Supreme Court of Michigan, 49 N. W. Rep., 642.

LIABILITY OF EMPLOYER TO OUTSIDE PARTIES FOR NEGLIGENCE OF EMPLOYEE.—A grain elevator was operated by machinery moved by horse-power in an adjoining "power-house." The central wheel was moved by a horizontal lever. Upon the wheel there was a convenient place to sit and ride. The place was attractive to children, and they were permitted to frequent it. The employee in charge of the machinery and power-house, on the day in question, having notice of the presence of a boy six years old, hitched the horse to the lever, and started the power while the latter was sitting on the wheel, exposed to danger from uncovered machinery, and then left the premises, with no one in charge. Soon after, in getting off the wheel, the child was caught under the "tumbling-rod," and killed. This was negligence on the part of the employee for which the employer was liable. The acts or omissions of the child's parents in suffering him to be upon the street, in the vicinity of the power-house, were not to be negligence proximately contributing to the injury, and would not prevent the

recovery of damages.—Gunderson vs. Northwestern Elevator Co., Supreme Court of Minnesota, 49 N. W. Rep., 694.

THE FATE OF PENNIES.

THERE seems to be with pennies as it is with pins, says the Washington correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. Yet they vanish in some fashion. Last year the Philadelphia mint coined ninety-four millions of pennies. It would take a good-sized building to hold so many, but they did not begin to supply the never satisfied demand for more. Just now the establishment referred to is hard at work manufacturing further supplies, and so it will continue. Bronze cents are subject to more accidents than happen to any other United States coins. It is said that a penny changes hands in trade ten times for once that a dime passes from one pocket to another. Being of small value, the little pieces are not taken much care of. There are a thousand ways in which they get out of circulation, and thus the minting of them has to be kept up continually. The metal blanks by which they are made by the simple process of stamping are turned out by contract for Uncle Sam by a factory in Connecticut at the rate of a thousand for \$1. As they come from the machines, fresh and new, they look like glittering gold.

One may get a notion of the number of pennies lost from the history of the old half cents. Of these 800,000 were issued a few years ago. Where are they now? A few are in the cabinets of coin collectors. None have been returned to the mint for recoinage, or are held by the treasury. Nobody sees them in circulation. All of them, except some hundreds saved by curio-hunters, have absolutely disappeared. Of the old copper pennies 119,000,000 still remain unaccounted for, save that once in a long while one sees a specimen. There are more than 3,000,000 bronze two-cent pieces somewhere, out of 4,500,000 of them that the government issued. Of nickel three-cent pieces, nearly two million are yet outstanding, although it is almost never that one of them is come across.

PATCHING UP BILLS.

Speaking of the redemption of paper money, a very novel and interesting application was made the other day to the division of the Treasury which has this business in hand. The story, as it quickly came out, was as follows: An ingenious youth, employed to sweep out a New York bank, devoted attention for a considerable period to gathering up the crumbs from the tills in the shape of corners and other bits of notes, such as get torn off and fall about in any place where dollars are counted. In the course of time he got together a quantity of scraps of the sort sufficient to fill a pint measure, and he sent them on to the Redemption Bureau at Washington in a box, with the explanation that they had been eaten by mice. He stated the amount at \$200, and asked for new bills in exchange. His little game was betrayed on the face of it by the fact that the pieces forwarded represented, if anything, not less than \$1,000. The usual affidavit was demanded from him, swearing to his loss; but he had not thought of that requirement, and lacked the nerve to give it, luckily for himself.

Undoubtedly the Redemption division does get swindled sometimes, though not often. The woman experts employed to examine the money sent in are wonderfully skillful. It is marvelous how deftly they will poke over a few charred fragments of notes, and set an accurate valuation upon them. The other day a poor woman in Ohio sent a wee corner of a twenty-dollar bill, with a pitiful story about her baby's having burned it. Hardly more was left than a fragment big enough to show the figures of the denomination, but she will get the money back. Mice are great destroyers of paper currency, and some of the most hopeless specimens that

come in have been chewed up for beds by those little rodents. Sometimes a pill-box full of indistinguishable ashes will arrive, accompanied by a certificate stating the amount represented. Of course such a case is hopeless. It is usually a kitchen stove catastrophe.

GREENBACKS GO UP IN SMOKE.

Kitchen stoves burn up more cash every year than is lost in any other way. People will confide their hoards to them for hiding, and when they are lighted the greenbacks go up in smoke. The greatest sum ever consumed by fire in this country was \$1,000,000. That amount was burned at the subtreasury, but the government was able to replace it at the cost of paper and printing. It has been estimated that one per cent. of all paper money issued is lost or destroyed. Of the old fractional currency it is reckoned that \$8,000,000 worth has been totally lost. A few days ago an old colored man from across the Potomac in Virginia brought to the treasury an extraordinary looking lump of metal. He said that it was a lot of silver dollars, halves and quarters which he had put in a tin can some years back and hidden in the stone wall of a barn, by removing a stone and plastering up the orifice. When he took out the box, he found that trickling water had rusted it almost away, covering the coins with oxide of iron, and sticking them together in a mass. Assistant treasurer Whelpley had the lump put into acid and treated with lye and sawdust, so that the silver pieces came out as pretty and bright as when they were minted, and the old man carried them away delighted.

SURPRISED THE TREASURY OFFICIALS.

One day this week a five-dollar note on the National bank of Rhode Island, at Newport, came in for redemption. On the face it looked quite new, but the back was washed perfectly clean, so that not a mark was left on it. The joke of it is that the bureau of engraving adopted the brown back for such bills on the ground that it could not be washed off, as the green back can be. It was intended in this way to prevent counterfeitors from procuring treasury paper by rendering notes of small denominations blank with acids, and printing big ones on them. This is the first time that confidence in the indeliability of the brown ink has been disturbed. Even the seal on the front, which is done in the same ink, has entirely disappeared in the bill described. Whether the thing was done for a jest or by accident the authorities do not pretend to say.

THE WEIGHT OF A DOLLAR BILL.

Washington Letter: In the treasury here, one day this week, the question came up as to the weight of a dollar bill. Scales of perfect accuracy were brought into requisition, and the surprising discovery was made that twenty-seven \$1 notes weighed exactly as much as a \$20 gold piece. The latter just balances 540 grains. However, the bills weighed were perfectly crisp and new. Trial made with soiled notes such as come in every day for redemption, showed that twenty-seven of them weighed considerably more than the \$20 coin. Every paper dollar on its way through the world continually accumulates dirt, perspiration and grease, so that after a year of use it is perceptibly heavier.

The actual weight of paper money which the treasurer sends by express every year to all parts of the country is in the aggregate enormous. Since July 1 it has dispatched \$38,000,000, nearly all of it in small notes, to the South and West for the purpose of moving the crops. The banks lend this cash to the farmers on whatever they grow, and thus the products of the fields are harvested and shipped.

ALL persons desiring to reach the entire milling and grain trade of America, by circular or otherwise, should obtain a copy of CAWKER'S AMERICAN FLOUR MILL AND GRAIN ELEVATOR DIRECTORY FOR 1890-91.

MILLERS' INSURANCE COMPANIES.

IT is unfortunate that the meeting of secretaries at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago on the 11th inst., could not have formulated a plan and entered into it with a zeal worthy of the object, to promote the welfare of each and every company doing strictly the business of mill insurance on the mutual plan. The fact that one or two companies consider themselves more firmly anchored financially than some of the others, is no reason why they should not enter fully into an arrangement for promoting the general welfare, and their declining to do so is, to say the least, not very good policy.

Fortunately no mill mutual, which has adhered strictly to mill insurance on the mutual plan, has yet been obliged to retire from business. Should any one of these companies, however, have an unfortunate run of excessive losses and be obliged to wind up, the damaging effect upon the balance can hardly be estimated. It would seem, therefore, an absolute necessity for each and all of these companies to stand together; and that duty devolves to a much greater degree upon the stronger than it does upon the weaker companies.

And that brings us to consider which are weak and which are strong. It does not follow either in theory or practice that the strongest or the best mutual company is the one having the largest amount of cash assets piled up. The Millers' National with its immense capital and big interest account, has not been able to furnish indemnity to the millers of the country for any less money, or upon any better security than the Iowa Millers, without any capital beyond its premium notes, or the Illinois Millers' Mutual Association, with a very small capital aside from the notes of its policy-holders.

All of the three companies named have been in the field from twelve to fourteen years, and have therefore exceeded the time usually required to get a general average upon both expenses and loss ratio. The fact that the smaller of these companies have gone through the period of average, and furnished indemnity at even a less cost than the larger, would seem to indicate that they are entitled to the same consideration, and hold an equally strong position with the larger companies, so far as safety to the insuring miller is concerned.

INSURANCE.

THE years of 1890 and 1891 will long be remembered by both, mutual insurance companies and their patrons, as years of trial and tribulation.

THE Farmers Alliance of Kansas has established a big fire insurance trust and appointed a farmer named H. Bowman Burton insurance commissioner.

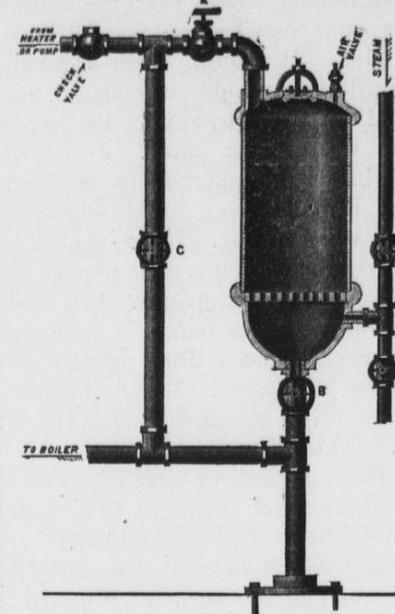
THE Mutual Union and the Associated Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, of Moline, Ill. (H. Cleveland, secretary), have "thrown up the sponge."

THE Manufacturers Mutual Fire Association and the National Mutual Fire Association, both of Akron, Ohio, have retired. The inability to meet their losses is announced this week, and the Ohio superintendent has proceeded to wind them up.

THE Mississippi Valley Manufacturers' Mutual, of Rock Island, Ill., and the Northwestern Mutual, of the same place, retired from business October 31st, and will be succeeded by the Northwestern Fire Insurance Company, a newly organized stock company which will take their business. The capital is \$100,000. The old companies, which were purely mutual, were started in 1880.

THE somewhat famous case of Byram & Sullivan against the Aetna Insurance Company, on trial in the Federal Court at Indianapolis, Ind., the past week, terminated Monday with a verdict for the full amount of the plaintiffs' claims,

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Popular Night School. Seven Departments. Day and Evening Sessions.
\$60—LIFE SCHOLARSHIP—\$60
in either the COMMERCIAL or SHORTHAND department, or six months \$50, payable monthly, if desired. Night school \$5 a month.
D. B. WILLIAMS, President.

**Trowbridge Boiler Cleaner****USING NO CHEMICALS.**

THIS Cleaner has been for five years past subjected to the most severe and varied tests with artesian well and all other waters impregnated with every known element of incrustation, from the Lakes to the Gulf and on the Pacific Coast. It has never failed to answer in every case the demand made upon it. Having thoroughly proven its entire efficacy, we offer it to the steam-using world, confident that it is the best and only sure apparatus and method for removal and prevention of scale in Pipes and Boilers, using no Chemicals.

SEND FOR TESTIMONIALS.

SEAMANS & WHITNEY, Agents,
84 New Insurance Building,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

\$5,000, and \$100 additional for interest. As the suit against the Aetna was a test case it is expected that the other insurance companies will now come forward and settle the claims against them, aggregating altogether about \$35,000.

FIRE.**ARE YOU INSURED?**

AT Irwin, Pa., Oct. 17, W. C. Dickey's roller flour mills and contents were burned. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$10,000.

THE Star grist mill, owned by W. C. Lord, Waupaca, Wis., burned Nov. 5, catching fire from a defective flue. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$6,000.

THE Ceresco flouring mills, owned by W. S. Crowther, Ripon, Wis., were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock, Nov. 1. The loss is \$22,000 and insurance \$12,000. The mills were to be shut down this week for repairs. Mr. Crowther will rebuild.

THE flour mill of W. C. Richey, at Irwin Pa., was destroyed by fire Oct. 17. The building contained the most improved machinery and several thousand bushels of grain and a great lot of flour and feed. The loss is about \$28,000.

THE old Cross grist mill at Clintonville, Pa., owned by Hoffman & McKee, was totally destroyed by fire last Tuesday afternoon. An oil well rig, close by the mill, and 150 barrels of oil also went up in smoke. The fire was caused by the smokestack blowing down against the building.

ON Saturday evening, Oct. 17, the large and well-equipped roller flouring mill of H. C. Richey, at Irwin, Pa., with machinery and all contents, including a large amount of grain, flour and feed, was destroyed by fire. The fire was discovered about 4 o'clock, but was beyond control. The origin is a mystery.

THE flour mill owned by Mr. John Jones, and located just at the edge of Mechanicstown, Md., was destroyed by fire last Friday night. The interior of the mill, which is a frame structure, was a mass of flames when the fire was discovered. The mill had been fitted out with rollers and new machinery about a year ago. The loss is about \$5,000 on which there is an insurance of \$3,000.

THE Advance elevator, owned by Kingman, Warren & Co., Peoria, Ill., was completely destroyed by fire Oct. 30. There were 100,000 bushels of grain in the building of all kinds, some of which can be saved. The loss on the building will approach \$30,000, and the whole will approximate \$90,000. It is impossible now to get at the insurance of the grain, but on the building there was \$16,000, divided among half a dozen companies.

THE cotton gin burned at Sherman, Texas, last week, was equipped with Grinnell automatic sprinklers. The Providence Steam and Gas Pipe Company make the following statement: "Our man who is doing work at Sherman, Texas, telegraphed to our Chicago office, under date Oct. 23, as follows: 'The cotton gin was burned down here to-day. Sprinklers worked, but had no water. Main was cut off up town, and had no water for half an hour after the fire started.' This, we presume, refers to the Sherman Oil and Cotton Company. We have no further information, but under the condition no blame can attach to the sprinklers, and yet this will doubtless be proclaimed as 'another sprinkler failure.'"

AT New Brighton, Minn., Oct. 28, the rolling mills of Harris Brothers were burned. The insurance of \$56,000 was placed as follows: Commercial Union, Imperial, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Royal, Orient, Sun Fire, each, \$2,500; Providence-Washington, \$3,000; Hekla, \$4,500; State Investment, German of Quincy, Pennsylvania, British America, Alamo, Delaware, Reliance, Spring Garden, Connecticut, Citizens' of Pittsburgh, Burlington, Insurance Company of North America, Merchants', Liberty, Southern California, each \$1,500; Broadway National of New York, Concordia, Manufacturers' and Builders', Jersey City, American Central, German of Freeport, Niagara, Ohio Farmers', State of Iowa, Citizens' of Missouri, each \$10,000.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

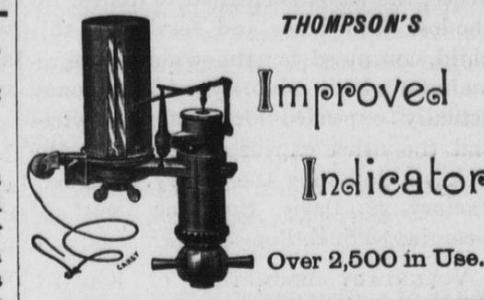
The training of the better class of business schools is of incalculable value to those whom circumstances have thrown upon their own resources, and serves as a safeguard against losses and reverses of fortune—the too frequent result of ignorance. The work of the business college is supplemental to that of other schools—public, private or parochial, and is not less important. The Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee opened upon its twenty-ninth year last month. This institution confines itself strictly to business education, in which it aims to be first and foremost. Parties of either sex, contemplating attending a business university or college, should not fail to address the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee for a handsome illustrated pamphlet circular, which is sent free and which gives much valuable information regarding business education. Students may enter at any time that may be convenient. The Spencerian College supplies business houses and offices with trained help, male or female, to suit employers.

American Steam Gauge Co.

—SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

Bourdon Steam Gauges

WITH LANE'S IMPROVEMENT.

**AMERICAN POP SAFETY VALVES**

For Locomotive, Stationary and Portable Boilers, and Instruments Incidental to the use of Steam. Send for Price List I.

36 Chardon St., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for Catalogue K.

LARGE ORDER FOR TURBINES.

Eighteen large Water Wheels were recently ordered of Jaines Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio, builders of the famous James Leffel Water Wheel, by one firm. The Turbines of this large order are to be used for driving a fine Wood Pulp Mill, now under contract for construction in Wisconsin. This mill is situated near large quantities of suitable timber, and where ample water power can be obtained.

A COMMITTEE from the Kansas Millers' association have been in New Orleans several days and completed arrangements with railroad and steamship lines which will lead to the shipping of nearly all their flour for Europe through New Orleans. The flour will be shipped at the saving of eight cents a barrel and 1,000,000 more barrels of flour will go that way annually.

GRAIN TRADE NOTES.

THE severe weather in Minnesota and the Dakotas indicates that winter has set in, and plowing and other field work has been entirely suspended. The wheat not properly stacked probably will suffer serious injury throughout the Northwest.

THE aggregate output of flour at Minneapolis last week was 201,525 bbls—averaging 33,587 bbls daily, against 208,930 bbls the previous week, 179,980 bbls for the corresponding time in 1890, and 171,400 in 1889.

WHEAT stocks in county elevators of Minnesota and the Dakotas increased 979,700 bushels last week and are 6,947,600 bushels. The movement from Duluth by lake outward has been enormous, and at Buffalo there is said to be a blockade in consequence.

THE Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade reports a decrease of 113,000 bush. wheat, but an increase of 1,006,000 bush. corn and 89,000 bush. oats. This, however, is said to be exclusive of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bush. wheat on board vessels in Buffalo harbor.

BOARDS OF TRADE.

GRAIN RULES CHANGED BY THE MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At the noon meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Oct. 21, the grain inspection rules were amended by striking out the word "rejected" wherever it occurs. Grain which has heretofore been known as "rejected" will hereafter be called "No. 4."

The following resolution was introduced, and will be acted upon at the next meeting:

Resolved, That when the meetings of this chamber are called to order, the continuing of business, or engaging in conversation, shall hereafter be regarded as discourteous and offensive conduct.

MILWAUKEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RULE CHANGED.—An amendment has been offered to the rules of the Chamber of Commerce to provide for the election of new members by the board of directors instead of the full membership. It is proposed to post the names of candidates as at present and to allow seven dissenting members the privilege of preventing an election, but a board meeting will not be necessary every time a new member is to be taken in.

DEALERS.

H. R. STROEMER,
Grain and Provision Broker,
MACON, GA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED. Reference, Exchange Bank, or any other bank in Macon.

F. O. TREPAGNIER. ESTABLISHED 1844. EDWARD BRES.

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We make a specialty of Flour and Mill Feed. Our trade on the medium and lower grades of Flour by far exceeds the supply at all times. Millers having a surplus would do well in sending samples and consulting us first, before disposing of same. Liberal advances made on consignments.

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St. Nicholas, monthly, and United States Miller and Milling Engineer, 3.50

Scribner, monthly, and United States Miller and Milling Engineer, 3.40

Scientific American, weekly, and United States Miller and Milling Engineer, 4.50

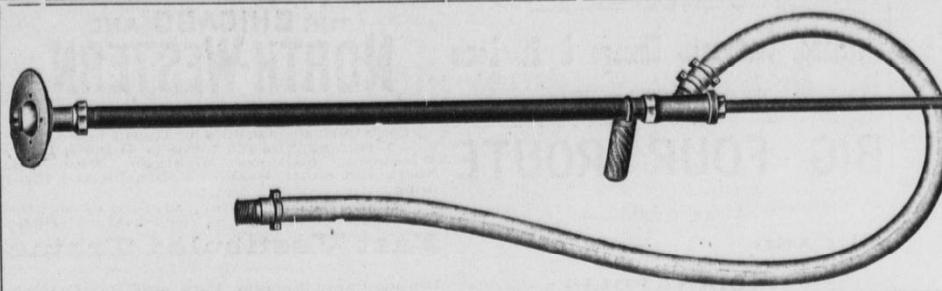
Stationary Engineer, weekly, and United States Miller and Milling Engineer, 2.00

And other publications at reduced rates.

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.



THE TORNADO

Is the simplest and best Flue Cleaner on earth. No packing. No springs. All working parts brass or iron, self-adjusting face plate. Enables operator to clean flues, at whatever angle situated, without changing his position. Action of valve positive, and requires no holding open or shut. Orders solicited.

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84 New Ins. Bldg., MILWAUKEE.

1892.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

ILLUSTRATED.

The Magazine will celebrate the fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America by its re-discovery, through articles giving a more thorough exposition than has hitherto been made of the Recent Unprecedented Development of our Country, and especially in the Great West. Particular attention will also be given to Dramatic Episodes of American History.

The Field of the next European War will be described in a series of papers on the Danube "From the Black Forest to the Black Sea," by Poultney Bigelow and F. D. Millet, illustrated by Mr. Millet and Alfred Parsons. Articles also will be given on the German, Austrian, and Italian Armies, illustrated by T. de Thulstrup.

Mr. W. D. Howells will contribute a new novel, "A World of Chance," characteristically American. Special prominence will be given to Short Stories, which will be contributed by T. B. Aldrich, R. H. Davis, A. Conan Doyle, Margaret Deland, Miss Woolson, and other popular writers.

Among the literary features will be Personal Reminiscences of Nathaniel Hawthorne, by his college class-mate and life-long friend, Horatio Bridge, and a Personal Memoir of the Browns, by Anne Thackeray Ritchie.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

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The Volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of \$3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, post-paid.

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Harper's Weekly for the coming year will contain more attractive features, more and finer illustrations, and a greater number of articles of live, intense interest than will be found in any other periodical. Among these latter will be a series of articles on the twenty-five greatest cities of the world, including five hundred illustrations. The Columbian Exposition, the Army and Navy, great public events, disasters on land and sea, and the doings of the celebrated people of the day will be described and illustrated in an attractive and timely manner. The Department of Amateur Sport will continue under the direction of Casper W. Whitney. The best of modern writers will contribute short stories, and the most distinguished artists will make the illustrations. The editorial articles of Mr. George William Curtis will remain as an especial attraction.

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Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7.00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.00 each.

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Harper's Bazar is a journal for the home. It gives the latest information with regard to the fashions, and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheets supplements are indispensable alike to the home dressmaker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The Stories for 1892 will be written by Walter Besant and William Black. Mrs. Oliphant will become a contributor. Marion Harland's "Timely Talks," "Day in and Day Out," are intended for matrons, and Helen Marshall North will specially address girls. T. W. Higginson, in "Women and Men," will please a cultivated audience.

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The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7.00 per volume.

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Is the simplest and best Flue Cleaner on earth. No packing. No springs. All working parts brass or iron, self-adjusting face plate. Enables operator to clean flues, at whatever angle situated, without changing his position. Action of valve positive, and requires no holding open or shut. Orders solicited.

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1892.

Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The Thirteenth Volume of Harper's Young People began on November 3, 1891. For the coming year this best and most comprehensive weekly in the world for youthful readers offers a varied and fascinating programme. In serial fiction it will contain "Diego Pinto," a story of the first voyage of Columbus, by John R. Coryell; "Canoe mates," A Story of the Florida Reefs and Everglades, by Kirk Munroe; another story by one of the best known and most popular of American authors; and stories in three and four parts by Thomas Nelson Page, E. H. House, Angeline Teal, Ella Rodman Church, and Mary S. McCobb. More than two hundred short stories by favorite writers, articles on travel, out-of-door sports, in-door games, and all subjects dear to the hearts of the young, besides hundreds of illustrations by leading artists, will combine to make Harper's Young People for 1892 an irresistible repository of pleasure and information for boys and girls.

The best weekly publication for young people in existence. It is edited with scrupulous care and attention, and instruction and entertainment are mingled in its pages in just the right proportions to captivate the minds of the young, and at the same time to develop their thinking power.—*Observer*, N. Y.

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, \$2.00 Per Year.

Volumes V., VIII. and XII., of Harper's Young People, bound in cloth, will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of \$3.50 each. The other volumes are out of print.

Single Number, Five Cents each. Specimen Copy on receipt of two-cent stamp.

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Scribner's Magazine.

AN EXCEPTIONAL YEAR.

The year 1891 has been marked by a greater advance than any similar period since the Magazine was established. Not only has the literary and artistic excellence been maintained and increased, but a corresponding gain has been made in the sale and influence of the Magazine. At the end of 1891 the circulation has risen to more than 140,000. It may justly be promised that the further improvements for the coming year will be proportionate to these largely increased opportunities.

FOR NEXT YEAR.

It is not possible to give, in a brief space, an account of all the features in preparation, but the material is deficient in neither importance nor range of subject. Among the subjects treated:

The Poor in the World's Great Cities.

It is proposed to publish a series of articles, upon a scale not before attempted, giving the results of special study and work among the poor of the great cities. The plan will include an account of the condition of life in those cities in many lands, where the results of research will be helpful for purposes of comparison as well as for their own intrinsic interest. While, from a scientific point of view, the articles will be a contribution of great importance, the treatment will be thoroughly popular, and the elaborate illustrations will serve to make the presentation of the subject vivid as well as picturesque.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

Unpublished Reminiscences and Letters of the foremost among early American painters. A number of illustrations will lend additional interest to the articles.

IMPORTANT MOMENTS.

The aim of this series of very short articles is to describe the signal occasions when some decisive event took place, or when some great experiment was first shown to be successful—such moments as that of the first use of the Atlantic cable, the first use of the telegraph and the telephone, the first successful experiment with ether, the night of the Chicago fire, the scene at the moment of the vote on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, etc., etc.

OUT OF DOOR PAPERS.

In the early spring will be begun a number of seasonal articles, among them being:

Small Country Places, how to lay out and beautify them, by Samuel Parsons, Jr.

Fishing Lore from an Angler's Note-Book, by Dr. Leroy M. Yale.

Mountain Station Life in New Zealand, by Sidney Dickinson.

Racing in Australia, by Sidney Dickinson, with illustrations by Birge Harrison.

The illustrations are made from original material.

A full prospectus appears in the Holiday Number, now ready.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. \$3.00 A YEAR.

A GREAT MAGAZINE.

The Century's Programme in 1892—A New "Life of Columbus" Articles for Farmers, etc.

That great American periodical, *The Century*, is going to outdo its own unrivaled record in its programme for 1892, and as many of its new features begin with the November number, new readers should commence with that issue.

In this number are the opening chapters of

"THE NAULAKHA,"

a novel by Rudyard Kipling, the famous author of "Plain Tales from the Hills," written in collaboration with an American writer, Wolcott Balestier. It is the story of a young man and a young woman from a "booming" Colorado town, who go to India, he in search of a wonderful jeweled necklace, called "the Naulahka" (from which the story takes its name), and she as a physician to women. The novel describes their remarkable adventures at the court of an Indian maharajah. Besides this, *The Century* will print three other novels during the year, and a great number of short stories by the best American story-writers.

The well-known humorist Edgar W. Nye ("Bill Nye") is to write a series of amusing sketches which he calls his "autobiographies," the first one of which, "The Autobiography of a Justice of the Peace," is in November. This number also contains a valuable and suggestive article on "The Food-Supply of the Future," which every farmer should read, to be followed by a number of others.

OF GREAT PRACTICAL VALUE TO FARMERS, treating especially of the relations of the Government to the farmer, what it is doing and what it should do. This series will include contributions from officers of the Department of Agriculture, and other well-known men will discuss "The Farmer's Discontent," "Co-operation," etc., etc.

A celebrated Spanish writer is to furnish a "Life of Columbus," which will be brilliantly illustrated, and the publishers of *The Century* have arranged with the managers of the World's Fair to print articles on the buildings, etc.

One of the novels to appear in 1892 is

A STORY OF NEW YORK LIFE by the author of "The Angloamericans," and the magazine will contain a great deal about the metropolis during the year,—among other things a series of illustrated articles on "The Jews in New York." In November is an illustrated description of "The Players' Club," founded by Edwin Booth, and one of the features of the splendidly illustrated Christmas (December) number is an article on "The Bowery."

To get *The Century* send the yearly subscription price (\$4.00) to The Century Co., Union Square, New York, N. Y.

"The Best of Children's Magazines."

The publishers of *St. Nicholas*, that famous young folks' magazine, are offering to send a sample copy, free of charge, to any father or mother who would like to consider the question of taking a children's magazine during the year to come.

Certainly if that question is up for discussion in any household *St. Nicholas* will be the magazine selected. From its first number, in 1873, the pens of the greatest writers of the English world, and the pencils of the most famous illustrators, have been at its service. Tennyson, Longfellow, Bryant, Thomas Hughes, Whittier, Bret Harte, Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Burnett, Miss Alcott, Donald G. Mitchell, George McDonald, Mrs. Oiphant, Professor Proctor are a few of the many great names which have been upon its list of contributors. Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge is the editor. Everything in it is illustrated.

IN 1892

there are to be serial stories by Brander Matthews, Lieutenant Robert H. Fletcher (the author of that charming book, "Marjorie and Her Papa"), Laura E. Richards, William O. Stoddard, Charles E. Carryl (the author of "Davy and the Goblin"), and Frances Courtenay Baylor. There will be short stories by Thomas Nelson Page, Mary E. Wilkins, Mary Hallock Foote, Richard Malcolm Johnston, Octave Thanet, Gen. O. O. Howard, and many others, with papers of travel and adventure by J. T. Trowbridge and Lieutenant Schwatka, and useful articles on "How Columbus Reckoned," "William the Conqueror," "Volcanoes and Earthquakes," "Straight Lines and Circles," etc. In "Strange Corners of Our Country" the Great American Desert, the Cliff-Dwellings of Arizona, and other interesting places, will be described, and in "Honors to the Flag" and "Boys and the National Guard" the patriotism of the young readers will be aroused and stimulated. Julian Ralph is to describe "The Making of a Great Newspaper," and the arc and incandescent electric lights are to be clearly explained.

APPLIED CHRISTIANITY

is what *St. Nicholas* teaches—unselfishness, faithfulness, courage, truthfulness—these things are taught in a hundred ways by stories, poems, and pictures. Do you need such an assistant in your work with your boys and girls? If so, and if you are not already familiar with *St. Nicholas*, send a postal card to The Century Co., Union Square, New York, N. Y., and ask to see a sample copy. A year's subscription to *St. Nicholas* makes a splendid Christmas present, for it brings Christmas twelve times a year.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

BIG FOUR ROUTE

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INDIANAPOLIS

AND CINCINNATI.

The Only Line running the Popular Buffet Sleeping Cars between

CHICAGO and CINCINNATI

The Only Line from Chicago running Solid Vestibule Trains into Central Union Depot, Cincinnati, where connection is made with Through Car Lines for Florida, avoiding all disagreeable transfers.

Through Tickets via the Big Four Route can be procured at all Ticket Offices in the Northwest.

O. C. MURRAY, D. B. MARTIN, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

CINCINNATI, O.



This is not a puzzle, neither is it a theorem in geometry, it is merely intended to call attention to the fact that the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES form the direct route between Chicago and Milwaukee and the points named above. Through Fast Trains with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Meals served in the "Central's" famous Dining Cars.

For tickets, Sleeping Car reservations, time tables, etc., apply at City Ticket Office, 99 Wisconsin Street, or at New Passenger Station, Fourth Ward Park. S. R. AINSLIE, General Manager, CHICAGO, ILL. J. M. HANNAFORD, Gen'l Traffic Manager, ST. PAUL, MINN. H. C. BARLOW, Traffic Manager, CHICAGO, ILL. JAS. C. POND, Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent, CHICAGO, ILL.

A REST.

HIS GRIEVANCE.—It is true now, as it was of old, that man is born to trouble.

"I don't know what Smith does with his money."

"No?"

"No, I don't. Yesterday he was short, and he's short again to-day."

"Did he want to borrow from you?"

"No, hang it, I wanted to borrow from him."—*New York Press*.

UNFORGIVEN.—The pet of the household knelt as usual to say his prayers at his mother's side.

"God bless papa and mama and Uncle Ed and—and—" here he hesitated.

"And Polly," prompted his mother. Polly was his nurse.

"Ma!" he cried indignantly, looking up, "can't I skip Polly? She spanked me to-day."

THE TEMPERED WIND.—"Being banished to Siberia is not wholly an evil to the poor Russians."

"Indeed!"

"The ukase that banishes them to Siberia relieves them of their names. They are always afterwards known by a number."

AT RETAIL.—"Ink is cheap."

"I don't know about that. I left a penful on the back of a note once that cost me two thousand five hundred dollars."

A WASTE OF ENERGY.—"How is it, uncle, you always smell eggs before eating them?"

"To make sure they are fresh."

"Goodness gracious, can't you tell that by tasting them?"—*Fiegende Blätter*.

AN INSIDIOUS CRITICISM.—Rev. Mr. Spouter—How did you like my sermon yesterday? What did you think of my exordium and my peroration, eh?

De Grumpe—I thought they were too far apart.—*Life*.

CATALOGUE of Farm Lands, Coal Lands, Iron Lands, Timber Lands, Improved Farms with full description, price and terms, of properties for sale on the line of Queen & Crescent Route." The above is the title page of a very neatly gotten up catalogue, of sixty pages, which is being mailed free to all persons who will make application to Mr. D. G. Edwards, the General Passenger Agent at Cincinnati, O.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Affords unrivaled facilities for transit between the most important cities and towns in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming.

The train service is carefully adjusted to meet the requirements of through and local travel and includes

Fast Vestibuled Trains

OF

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WITHOUT CHANGE.

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Trans-Continental Route with Electric Lighted and Steam Heated Vestibuled Trains between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Omaha or St. Paul and the Pacific Coast.

Great National Route between Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo.

6700 Miles of Road reaching all principal points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota and North Dakota.

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ROSWELL MILLER, A. V. H. CARPENTER, General Manager.

For information in reference to Lands and Towns owned by the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, write to H. G. HAUGAN, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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Unsurpassed Pullman Car Service.

Fast Trains. Sure Connections.

Short Route to Florida.

Be sure your tickets read via Monon Route (L. N. A. & C. R'y), and your comfort is guaranteed.

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Through Sleeping and Parlor Car Line

FAST TRANS CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE

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The only line reaching the celebrated fishing resorts of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

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Noted for their excellent Muskalonge, Bass, Pike Pickerel and Trout fishing.

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Through Sleepers without change. The Short Line between Cincinnati and

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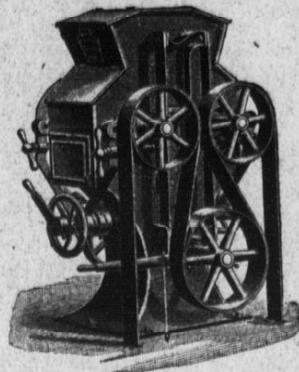
Knoxville, Tenn., " 12 "

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THE KEYSTONE
4 ROLLER WHEAT MILL.

Flour Mills.

Our Straight Grade is Whiter Than Any Patent on this Market.

ALBIA, Ia., July 15, 1890.

THE J. B. ALLFREE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sirs—We have now been running our mill for about a week, and it is giving us entire satisfaction in every respect.

We are doing splendid work, and our flour is ahead of anything that comes to this market, and we have some good mills to compete with; among others, Kelly & Lisle, Leavenworth, Kans.; Blair & Auld, Atchison, Kans.; Louisiana (Mo.) Mills, and many others.

Our straight grade is whiter than any patent on this market, and our patent is par excellence. We hereby accept the mill. Yours truly,

J. A. EDWARDS & SON.

Corn Mills.

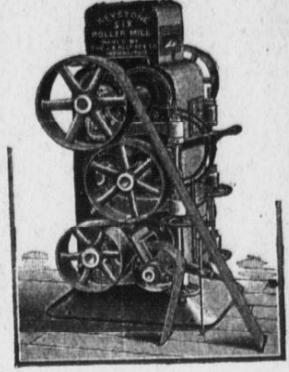
Only 2 to 3 Per Cent Low Grade, and Flour Equal to Mills Making Four or Five Times as Much.

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THE J. B. ALLFREE CO., Indianapolis, Ind.: Gentlemen—We have been running the mill you built here since February last, and can say we do not regret having given you the contract for rebuilding it for us. We thought our mill, which was burnt, a good one, but you have certainly improved on it, as we make a better clean up if possible than the old one. Our flour compares favorably with that of other mills making four or five times as much low grade flour, and we are only making but two to three per cent with a very inferior grade of wheat. The machinery and workmanship is first-class throughout, and certainly requires as little power to run it as any mill of the same capacity.

Yours truly, THE JAMESTOWN MILLING CO.

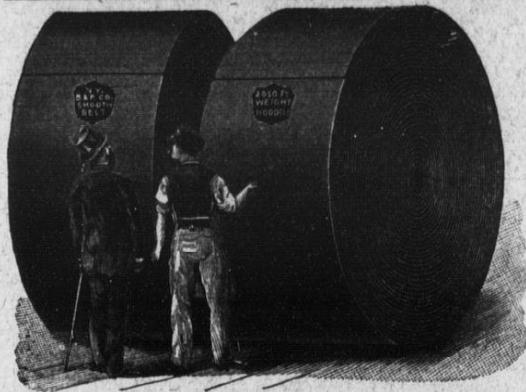
Hominy Mills.



THE KEYSTONE
6 ROLLER CORN MILL.

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RUBBER BELTING, PACKING AND HOSE.

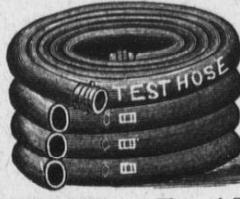
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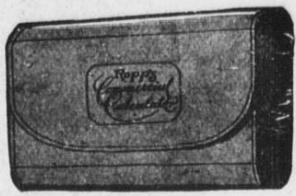
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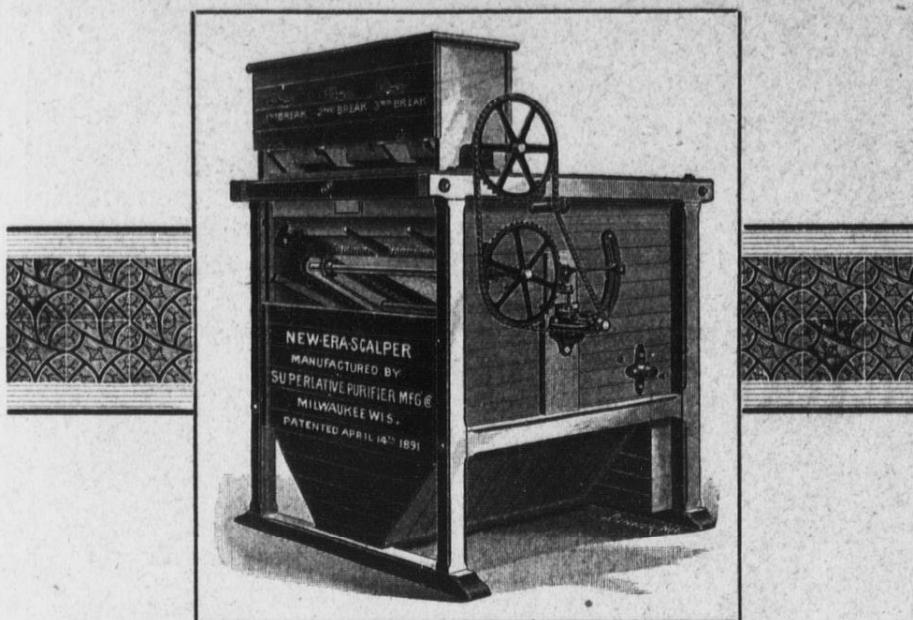
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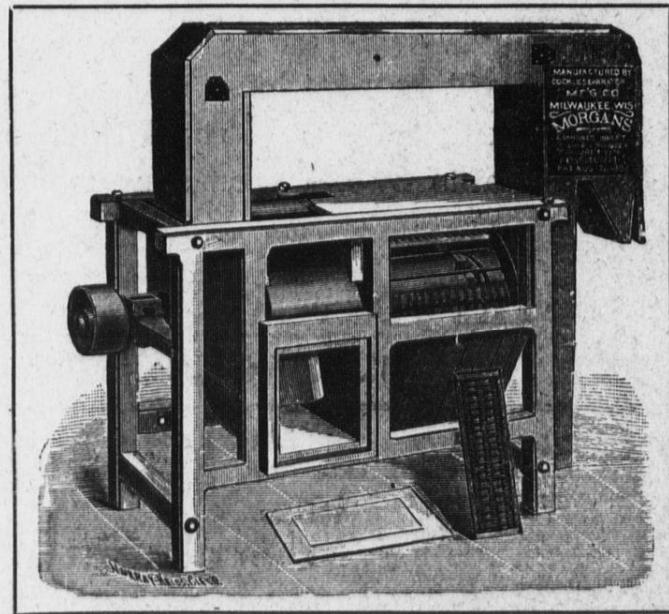
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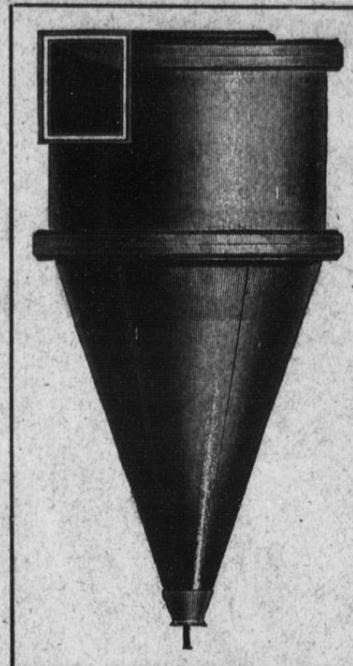
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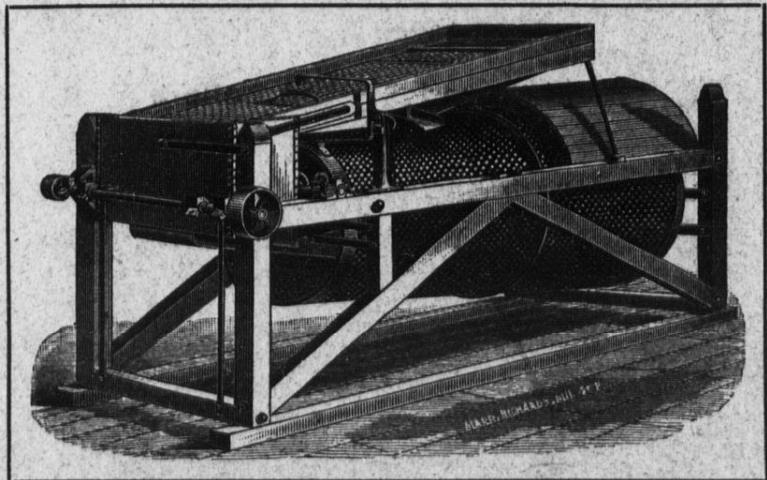
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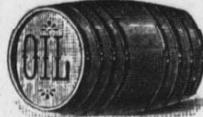
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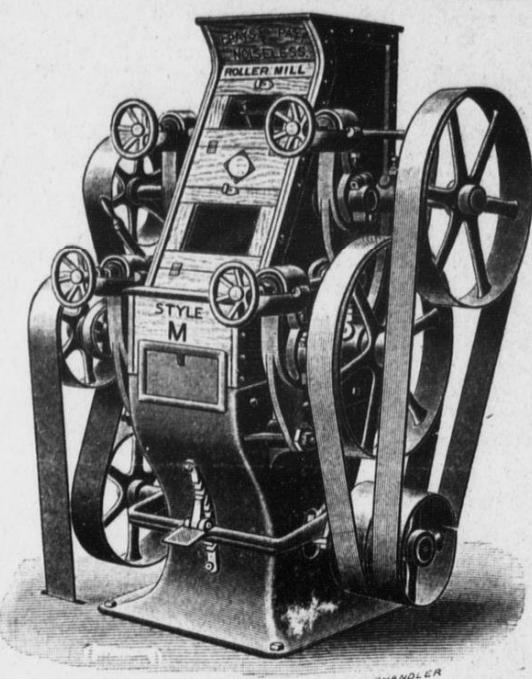
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